"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and warmer today and probably Tuesday; fresh south winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,108. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1918.—SIXTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius. | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles. | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

# AMERICAN TROOPS TAKE FISMES BY ASSAULT; ALLIES CROSS THE VESLE AT SEVERAL POINTS; MOVE UP EAST AND WEST TO FLANK THE FOE

## HARVESTER TRUST WILL DISSOLVE; WITHDRAWS APPEAL

### Agreement With Government by Which Dissolution Decree Will Be Carried Out.

### TWO PLANTS TO BE SOLD

### Those at Springfield, Ohio, and Auburn, N. Y., With Three Lines of Harvesters.

### CAN WAIT TILL AFTER WAR

### Only One Agent to a Town Allowed —Government Reserves Right to Further Relief.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Under an agreement between the Government and the International Harvester Company, Federal Court decrees declaring the so-called Harvester Trust an unlawful combination and ordering its dissolution are to be carried into effect at once. The company's appeal, pending in the Supreme Court since 1915, is to be dismissed and an order issued providing for the sale of certain machinery lines controlled by the company, together with its plants in Springfield, Ohio, and Auburn, N. Y. The terms of the agreement were made public tonight by the Department of Justice.

The Harvester suit was instituted in Minnesota in 1912 by the Government, which, for the first time in the prosecution of alleged combinations in restraint of trade, asked for the dissolution of a combination on the grounds mainly of size and inherent power. The case is the first of the more important anti-trust proceedings pending in the Supreme Court to be disposed of in this manner since this country entered the war.

Because of the country's financial condition, due to the war, the Government is inclined to be lenient with the company and will give it until one year after peace has been declared to carry out the terms of the agreement. Should this not be done by that time, however, the property will be sold at auction.

**The Official Statement.**

"The Department of Justice is advised," said a statement issued tonight, "that at the ensuing term of the Supreme Court the International Harvester Company will dismiss its appeal from the decree of the District Court adjudging it a combination in restraint of trade and ordering its dissolution. The effect would be to leave the decree of the District Court as the final decree in the case.

"The parties will then join in asking the District Court to enter an order to carry the decree into effect, providing substantially as follows:

"(a) The Harvester Company to dispose of the harvesting machinery lines known under the trade names of 'Osborne,' 'Milwaukee,' and 'Champion,' the trade names themselves, and all patterns, drawings, blue prints, dies, jigs, and other machines and equipment used in the manufacture of these lines, to a responsible and independent manufacturer or manufacturers of agricultural implements.

"(b) The Harvester Company also to dispose of the plants and works at Springfield, Ohio, and Auburn, N. Y., where the Champion and Osborne lines of harvesting machines are manufactured.

"(c) If not otherwise disposed of within one year after the close of the existing war the before-mentioned lines of harvesting machinery, &c., to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder.

"(d) The Harvester Company to be prohibited after Dec. 31, 1919, from having more than one representative or agent in any city or town in the United States for the sale of harvesting machines or other agricultural implements.

"(e) If at the expiration of eighteen months after the close of the existing war the foregoing measures have not proved adequate in the opinion of the Government to restore competitive conditions in trade and commerce in harvesting machines and other agricultural implements, and to bring about a situation in harmony with law, the Government to have the right to such further relief in the present case as may be necessary to that end.

**Victory for the Government.**

"This case presented the most fundamental issue which has arisen under the Sherman act since its constitutionality was determined. The issue is this: The Government contended that combinations of competitive units on a scale large enough to make the resulting restriction of competition direct and substantial are unlawful without more, on the theory that it was not the policy of the Sherman act to wait until the evils of undue concentration of commercial power have already come to pass, but rather to strike at once at undue con-

Continued on Page Nine.

## *Wilson Congratulates King and Rejoices in Unity in War*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—The President has sent the following message to the King of England—

"America cordially extends her hand to Great Britain upon this anniversary of Great Britain's entrance into the present war in which the forces of civilization are engaged against the forces of reaction, and rejoices with her that the two nations stand side by side in so great a cause.

[Signed] "WOODROW WILSON."

Secretary Lansing also cabled Arthur J. Balfour, expressing "the profound satisfaction which Americans feel that their armies and navy are associated in this great crusade for liberty with such brave and loyal comrades in arms as these who are fighting on land and sea under the Union Jack."

LONDON, Aug. 4.—King George, replying to the message from President Wilson, says:

"I am proud that my forces and those of the United States are fighting side by side, and you may rest assured of our unswerving determination to continue with all our strength until a victory of right over wrong is achieved."

## WIRE MEN AGAIN THREATEN STRIKE

### New York Union Notifies Burleson Continued Dismissals Will Provoke Walkout.

### KONENKAMP IS SUMMONED

### Will Consult Government Officials Wednesday and Hopes Strike Will be Averted.

Several hundred members of the Commercial Telegraphers of America, who met yesterday afternoon at Arlington Hall, advised Postmaster General Burleson by wire that there was danger of a strike of telegraphers unless the anti-union policy of the Western Union was abolished at once and dismissals for membership in the union stopped.

In a telegram to the Postmaster General, signed by officers of the union, it was asserted that telegraph offices throughout the country were short of men because telegraphers had been discharged for no other reason than that they belonged to a union. The number was said to exceed 1,000. The telegram read:

"New York City, Aug. 4, 1918.

"Hon. Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.:

"The telegraph situation in New York City and at many other points threatens to eventuate in a great walkout of Morse and machine operators now employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company. This is what President Carlton and his subordinate officers desire, particularly in order to discredit Government control; it is what the members and officers of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America desire to prevent in order to prove to the world that the course of the President of the United States in requesting Congress to authorize that control was absolutely justified.

"Mr. Carlton and his assistants know that hundreds of official positions can be dispensed with by combining the operating rooms and the plants of the telegraph companies, and that this action would bring important economies, hence their hostility to Government control; while the wire chiefs, Morse men, and machine operators for their part know that in every district and State of the nation, from the hour it is done, the public will have an increasingly efficient system of communications. This, providing men are inducted into office determined to make 'operations' by the Government a success.

Intense dissatisfaction has been caused by the action of Mr. Carlton in dismissing operators on the Pacific Coast, in Atlanta, New Orleans, St. Louis, and New York City, because of their trade union affiliations, or for wearing the insignia of the Commercial Union. During the past week a woman

Continued on Page Seven.

## LONDON ON GUARD AGAINST RELAXED EFFORT IN WAR

### British Leaders Warn of Danger of Allied Overconfidence as the Tide Turns.

### FULL CREDIT TO AMERICA

### Gen. Foch Praised For Skillful Use of Our Men's Fighting Qualities.

### HOPE OF CONCLUSIVE PEACE

### Belief Is Expressed That the Complete Defeat of Germany Will Be Ultimate Solution.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—In the councils of the war wise there is an aversion to premature celebration. The anniversary today of England's declaration of war, coming at the time of the success of the allied arms in France, tempts to over-optimism in thought and talk, but responsible circles feel that the most real present danger lies in assuming that the end of the war is in sight.

The wild animal that has been terrorizing Europe is still alive and loose, though lamed. There could be no greater misfortune, in the opinion of those running the war, than for over-confidence to take hold upon the public mind and relax the heroic mood necessary for the last stages of effort.

Especially in America, which has now assumed so much of the burden, would any let up immediately react on conditions in Europe. There is widespread satisfaction here that America indulges in little bellringing, though she deeply and nobly feels a sense of her welldoing.

**Doubters Vanish in London.**

With the proviso that all forms of sacrifice and effort shall be fully maintained, that nothing shall be left undone behind, while at the front the Germans shall be pounded harder and harder, the fifth year of the war opens with the feeling running strong that Germany's military defeat is written in the book of fate. One does not see a single doubter any more. Since Foch's counterstroke materialized in action all the various forces which had authorized optimistic views I have not met any one, high or low, who feels that Germany has a "dog's chance."

At the bottom of men's minds victory is discounted and discussion has begun respecting how much of the final settlement, if ..y, should be left to negotiation, or whether it would be better to let Foch make a clean job of it and thus lessen the danger of a war after the war. As a practical matter, perhaps the shortest cut to a just peace is to be found through absolute dictation by the Entente. Leaving out pride and prestige and considering Germany's real interests, might she not fare better through peace by actual and final military defeat than if matters were left open and she had the opportunity in a long drawn out peace conference to create new antagonisms by her inverted logic and ingrained proclivities to cheat in every trade?

An American officer remarked:

"Germany could get the best settlement by the Kaiser handing his sword to Foch. Every blow he strikes from

Continued on Page Three.

## *Grip Checks German Mining; Many Dying from Disease*

GENEVA, Aug. 4.—No coal has arrived in Switzerland from Germany during the last four days.

An epidemic of Spanish grip is raging among the miners, causing a majority of them to discontinue work.

There have been many deaths among the miners from the disease, according to the Journal de Genève.

## PREPARE ARMOR FOR OUR TROOPS

### Famous Experts at Work at Metropolitan Museum Reviving Ancient Ideas.

### UNDER DIRECTION OF ARMY

### Designs Include Helmets, Shields, Breastplates, and Arm and Leg Guards.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Official announcement was made by the War Department tonight that armor for use by American soldiers in France was being modeled by experts in the armorers' workshop of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. The armor being modeled there includes helmets, shields, and breastplates. The work is being done for the Ordnance Department, which has been seeking to give the American soldier the best armored protection in the world.

The official announcement issued by the War Department revealed this interesting story of what is being done:

"Comprising all that was best in the types of armor used in the days of the ancients, this armor, in some instances, is being wrought into shape on ancient anvils and by hammers that were actually used centuries ago.

"In direct charge of the workshop is a French artisan whose skill has been known to collectors the world over and whose forebears, for generations back, have kept alive the dying trade of the armorer.

"This war in Europe, which has brought back into use many discarded weapons and practices of medieval warfare, has found use for armor as well. This is shown in the adoption of steel helmets by all the warring powers; in the use of heavy breastplates by the Germans and lighter breastplates for attack by the English; in the armored waistcoats used by the Italians, and in trench shields, which all the armies are using.

**Ancient Ideas Revived.**

"Because of this it has become desirable to review the entire study of ancient armor, to which for centuries some of the greatest artists and scientists gave their best efforts. To such masters of the science of armor design as Leonardo, Giulio Romano, Cellini, Holbein, Duerer, Michael Angelo, and others are ordnance experts of today turning for guidance and inspiration. In fact, it can be stated that so completely were armored defenses studied in the past that today there is scarcely a technical feature brought forward that was not worked out in elaborate detail by the old-time armor makers.

"Fortunately for the Ordnance Department one of the greatest collections of ancient armor in the world, accessible to study by the American armor designers, is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. This collection, ranking probably seventh in the world, now includes the famous Riggs collection, which represents the life work of a wealthy student of the subject and includes some of the richest and rarest pieces that have been in the market since 1850.

"It was as an incident to this collection that there was established at the museum an armorers' workshop. So far as it is known, it is unique. It was established for the purpose of cleaning, repairing or, in rare cases, for restoring pieces that were defective. To this end that museum has studied exhaustively the processes of making armor and has collected from all parts of the world the tools of the ancient armorers' art. Included among these are about ninety kinds of anvils and 'stakes,' several hundred different types of hammers, curious shears and instruments, the very knowledge of which has today almost disappeared—almost, because there still exist armorers who have inherited the skill of their ancestors. At least six of them are known to be working today. One is in Dresden; one in Switzerland; two in Japan; one in London, and one, a French artist named Daniel Tachaux, who is now working under the supervision of Major

Continued on Page Seven.

HARTSHORNE & PICABIA, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 7 Wall St.—Advt.

## MAY NOT STOP AT AISNE

### Possibility That Foe Will Have to Go Back to Chemin des Dames.

### OUR GUNS SPEED RETREAT

### Shell Germans on Roads North of Fismes as They Flounder Through Mud.

### DEAD LIE THICK BEHIND

### Advance of 40 Kilometers by Americans the Greatest in the Offensive.

## *"Back, Back to Germany," Retreating Forces Chant*

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, Aug. 4, (Associated Press.)—From various villages recovered from the enemy come reports that thousands of Germans are marching northward in the great retreat, chanting as they march, "Back, back to Germany."

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, Aug. 4.—The Germans are back across the Vesle and still going north. It is probable that they are going back to the Aisne. It is more than possible that they are going back to the Chemin des Dames.

It was Fismes, with all the roads between the Aisne and the Vesle converging into it, that was to have been held by the enemy at all costs. But today Fismes is controlled by American troops.

Yesterday afternoon we reached the outskirts, and today co-operation of our infantry and artillery has placed us in a position commanding not only that town, but the roads stretching out from it for considerable distances, and our guns are pounding the northward trek of the Crown Prince's army.

It is a bright day for civilization, this day beginning the fifth year of the world war. France, the savior of civilization, has full right to rejoice. The hated Hun, his back turned on Paris, is being driven toward where he belongs. Many more villages have been liberated in the last twenty-four hours, and today France and all the Allies can celebrate the fact that the foe's salient, which fifteen days ago stuck out like one tentacle of an ugly octopus, is now only an unimportant stub. The tentacle has been cut off. Other tentacles remain to be cut off, and then yet more work is to be done to kill the octopus.

**Sole Explanation of Foe's Failure.**

It is evident now that the one explanation of the foe's big failure to make one strong stand along an established line is that it has been due to the unceasing pressure General Foch has kept up against him. With French and English in one corner of the salient, Americans in the middle, and French, Italians, and English on the other corner he has not had time to get set well enough to turn against the victorious Allies.

He is on the run, and if the policy of General Foch in the next two weeks is as successful as it has been in the last two, the boche will be kept busy. Certainly he is a busy boche today. The rain of the last several days has filled the roads with mud, and on his toiling, retreating lines our big guns are scoring countless hits.

The story of the Americans' part in the great allied victory is a glorious story. One has but to look at the map to see that the distance traversed by the Americans since July 18 is the furthest distance covered by any soldiers except the retreating Germans. On the morning of the 18th the Americans started from their trenches northwest of Château-Thierry, south of Château-Thierry, and east of the Marne city. From the vicinity of Belleau to Fismes, where our men stand today, the distance is about forty kilometers, gained in fifteen days. Fourteen kilometers of that distance have been gained in the last two days.

**Our Losses Now Are Few.**

Our progress in the last forty-eight hours has been accomplished with almost no losses, coming as a sweet reward for the hard weeks of fighting preceding. Not only the Americans, but the French, British, and Italians, under the plans of General Foch have been hammering steadily at the line, which caved in all its length on Friday, when our troops started on the journey which kept up yesterday and is still continuing. The Germans were crossing the Vesle in large numbers yesterday by noon, and by nightfall the south bank of the river had been cleared of them from Soissons to Fismes, and to the east of Fismes only a narrow strip of Huns was left.

Last night our line ran along from the southern edge of Fismes through Coureille, through Branscourt, through Courcelles, and through Champigny. Today the French and Americans are pushing ahead vigorously, and nightfall may see their positions established well beyond the Vesle line.

The Germans are systematically looting and burning as they withdraw, taking all food with them. The contents of stores which could not be moved have been almost invariably burned. Châteaux and pretty farmhouses which sheltered them are gutted by fires all along the line of withdrawal. Failing in their effort to move all their great stores of ammunition they are setting fire to them, but, despite this, millions of dollars' worth of useful ammunition is falling into our hands.

During most of our progress yesterday the Germans were so far ahead we had difficulty in keeping any considerable contact. Now and then some Prussian machine gunners would wait until the Americans got close, and cut loose with an intendedly murderous fire, but they were in all cases silenced by our troops.

Before noon we took the village of Cohan, and an hour later Dravigny fell into our hands. Pushing up through the Bois de Dole, we occupied the village of Dole. Mareuil-en-Dole fell into our hands without a struggle. At Lhéry the Germans made a half-hearted stand, but we pressed on by and got to Mont St. Martin and Mont de Notre Dame. In all cases the Germans made no real attempt to halt our men, but rather an effort to give their retreating columns a better opportunity to get out of reach.

It now seems assured that the Germans will make no big stand on the Vesle line. The allied troops hold the heights along the south bank and control the country for miles back because of their excellent artillery locations.

In yesterday's progress our troops went ahead mile after mile, with scarcely a shell falling.

This indicates that the enemy has his line of resistance a considerable distance back. With the success of the Allies in the vicinity of Soissons and also Rheims, the Aisne line is imperiled to a great extent even now.

**How Our Army Helped the French.**

It should be borne in mind that the majority of all the troops in this battle have been French. At the same time, Americans may know that had their troops not been able to break the Germans' hold on the Bois de Nesle and Bois de Meunière the whole advance would have been made much more difficult.

A few weeks ago Hun officers were telling their men sent into battle that the Americans could not or would not fight. A trip over some territory reconquered by our troops shows that many Germans have found this wrong. Along the line extending from the southern edge of the Bois de Nesle across through Bellevue Farm and on to Meunière Woods seemingly countless German dead lie. Most of them are Prussians and where they died showed how they fought.

Their bodies lie beside and in machine-gun emplacements. In one place on Bellevue Farm are twenty bodies in a gun emplacement. Nearly every one of the men died from a bullet wound. Some who had fired on the Americans had been caught by bayonets. In front of many of these machine guns—and there are hundreds—were the bodies of some Americans who had fallen, but whose comrades went on to finish the job.

North of Cierges there is a section of trench fifty yards long, where the Germans tried to stop the Americans a week ago. In that trench are seventy-two German bodies. The Americans had rushed the trench, which was filled with machine guns, and annihilated its garrison in a hand-to-hand fight. In some places German bodies in the trench lie two and three deep. Numerous bayonet wounds tell the eloquent story of the fighting that took place there.

On half a mile of this line were found perhaps a hundred machine guns wrecked and battered to pieces by our artillery fire. The Germans got away most of their whole machine guns. In a wheat field along here lay bodies of boys in brown at frequent intervals, but there seemed at least three German bodies to every American body. This is the line on which the 4th Prussian Guards tried in vain to halt a certain American division, which I am not permitted to name.

In Cohan I found an old French woman, perhaps 80, who had stayed there during all the fighting. She said she had lived in her cellar unmolested, although the retreating Germans had taken all her food away. She was overjoyed to see the American soldiers when they swept through.

How the battle will end no one now can say. If it is a question of man power—and that appears reasonable—certainly the Allies' prospects are bright, because constantly arriving Americans are swelling Foch's forces, while those of the Germans are steadily and surely declining. As I have pointed out before, the Germans would have to kill two allied soldiers for every German killed to maintain the bal-

When you think of Writing, think of WHITING.—Advt.

Continued on Page Two.

## *"The Enemy Evaded Us" Ludendorff Explains, So He "Broke Off Operations" and Still Controls*

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 4.—"The enemy evaded us on July 15, and we thereupon, as early as the evening of the 16th, broke off operations. It is always our endeavor to stop an undertaking as soon as the stake is not worth the cost. I consider it one of my principal duties to spare the blood and strength of our soldiers."

General Ludendorff, First Quartermaster General of the German Army, made this statement to a gathering of German newspaper correspondents, who were received by Field Marshal von Hinderburg and himself, according to dispatches received here.

Referring to General Foch, General Ludendorff continued:

"His plan was undoubtedly to cut off the entire arc of our front south of the Aisne by a break-through on the flank. But with the proved leadership of our 7th and 9th armies that was quite impossible.

"We figured with an attack on July 18 and were prepared for it. The enemy experienced very heavy losses, and the Americans and African auxiliary troops, which we do not underestimate, suffered severely.

"By the afternoon of the 19th we already were fully masters of the situation and shall remain so. We left the abandoned ground to the enemy according to our regular plan. 'Gain of ground' and 'Marne' are only catchwords without importance for the issue of the war. We are now, as before, confident."

Field Marshal von Hindenburg also dilated on how economically the troops of Germany had been used. He said:

"This circumstance and the supply considerations decided our measures, and we transferred the fighting to favorable ground where the troops could easily be supplied.

"We all want peace, but it must be peace with honor."

The correspondents declare that von Hindenburg is in the best of health.

## ENEMY MAKING A STAND

### Losses in Prisoners Will "Thrill the World," It Is Predicted.

### ALLIES GAIN NEAR RHEIMS

### Germans Forced Back in Heavy Fighting to La Neuvillette, North of River.

### THRUST NEAR SOISSONS

### Victors Seize a Bridgehead on the North Bank of the Aisne.

## *Pershing Reports Taking of Fismes by Assault*

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The following bulletin was received from General Pershing at 11 o'clock tonight:

"The American Official Communiqué, No. 82, Aug. 4:

"Our troops have taken Fismes by assault and hold the south bank of the Vesle in this section."

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Fismes, the great ammunition and supply depot of the Germans on the Vesle River, has fallen into the hands of the allied troops. This is announced in the night bulletin of the French War Office, which also records the crossing of the river by "light elements" at several points to the east of Fismes, in the neighborhood of Champigny.

Northwest of Rheims the Allies have carried their victorious advance to the village of La Neuvillette, about two miles north of the Vesle.

These allied advances have completely cleared the enemy from the south bank of the river, where they clung for a time tenaciously between Champigny and Jonchery.

Immediately to the east of Soissons allied troops, having forced the passage of the Aisne, are in a position to harass enemy operations.

On the Amiens front, northwest of Montdidier, the Germans are reported to be withdrawing on the line about ten miles long.

**Rearguards Fight Hard.**

Following is the night bulletin of the French War Office:

During the day we reached the Vesle to the east of Fismes. The enemy's rearguards opposed spirited resistance, especially between Muizon and Champigny. Our light elements succeeded in taking a footing on the north bank of the river at several places.

Fismes is in our possession.

Northwest of Rheims we have won ground up to the village of La Neuvillette, which the enemy is defending with great energy.

On the left bank of the Avre, between Castel and Messnil - St. Georges, the Germans were forced to abandon a part of their positions. We have occupied Braches and penetrated into Hargicourt. We have also advanced our line to the outskirts of Courtemanche. We took prisoners.

The French day report reads:

On the battlefront the situation is without change. There were no events to report during the night.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Aug. 4, (Associated Press.)—The Germans are retreating on the left bank of the Avre River between Bourges and Braches, northwest of Montdidier, on a front five miles in extent.

Allied patrols are keeping in contact with the enemy.

**Enemy Flanks Apparently Turned**

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Both flanks of the German forces between Rheims and Soissons appear to have been turned. The French have forced a

## *U-Boats Sink Three American Schooners; Germans Say Mine Sank Cruiser San Diego*

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 4.—Three American fishing schooners were sunk by German submarines off Seal Island, Yarmouth County, on the Nova Scotia coast yesterday.

The commander of one submarine told an American skipper that he had sunk more American schooners hailing from Boston and Gloucester Friday afternoon. He did not give the names of the vessels or mention what became of the crews.

The names of the schooners sunk Saturday afternoon are the Rob Roy, Captain Freeman Crowell; Annie M. Perry, Captain James Goodman, and the Muriel, Captain E. Nickerson. The crews came ashore in dories today at Woods Harbor, Shelburne, Lockport, and other points along the coast.

The raid on the American fishing fleet took place within a few hour's cruising distance of the spot where the British lumber schooner Dornfontein was burned by a U-boat Friday morning.

Whether one or more raiders were concerned in the depredations among the fishing fleet was not clear from dispatches. According to the Dornfontein's crew the men on the submarine which attacked them reported that four U-boats were operating on the American coast.

A CANADIAN PORT, Aug. 4.—The United States cruiser San Diego was sunk off Fire Island last month by a mine laid by the German submarine U-56, which captured and burned the Canadian schooner Fornfonstein in the Bay of Fundy last Friday, according to statements made by members of the crew of the U-boat to sailors from the sailing ship who were taken on board the submarine.

crossing of the Vesle, west of Rheims.

Allied troops have crossed the Aisne at several points between Soissons and Venizel. The German resistance is faltering on the left wing of the allied advance, while it is growing stubborn and desperate on the right wing, where the Germans still retain a foothold on the southern bank of the Vesle between Champigny and Jonchery, northwest of Rheims.

German reinforcements are reported arriving in the Soissons sector from the north. The Allies continue their advance, according to latest reports, although it is held within prudent limits. The allied left wing has moved faster than the right, and further progress in the Soissons region might expose it to a counterattack from the enemy.

**Captures Will "Thrill the World."**

The number of prisoners captured by the Allies in the last two days will thrill the allied world when announced.

The Vesle River, which was flooded owing to the recent heavy rains, has hampered the German rear guards, which were unable to ford the stream and had to fight for their lives. The most of these Germans were killed and the rest were made prisoners.

Allied forces in pursuit of the Germans have passed through veritable charnel houses, strewn with the débris of war. Bodies of men and horses are mingled with broken down vehicles alongside of monster ammunition dumps, some partially exploded and others intact.

Bodies of Germans, found in clusters beyond the range of the allied artillery, indicate that severe punishment was inflicted on the fleeing columns by the French, American, and British aviators.

**Large Units Across the Aisne.**

ON THE FRENCH FRONT, Aug. 4, (Havas Agency.)—The allied victory is developing, and the Entente forces are reaping all the benefits possible from it. The adventure of the German Crown Prince has begun to collapse lamentably in a defeat, the consequences of which cannot be determined at present.

Late reports from the front state that large German units and masses of artillery were transferred to the other side of the Aisne.

It is an interesting question whether the allied commanders will permit the enemy to establish himself quietly in his new positions. This does not seem likely at present.

### ADMITS RETREAT TO VESLE.

**Berlin Also Reports Unopposed Withdrawal from Ancre.**

BERLIN, Aug. 4, (via London.)—The official statement dealing with the operations on the western front, issued this afternoon, reads as follows:

During the night there was reviving artillery activity, which increased to great intensity at times south of Ypres and on both sides of the Somme.

On both sides of Albert we withdrew, without enemy interference, our posts on the west of the Ancre to the eastern bank of the river.

In successful forefield engagements south of the Luce Brook and southwest of Montdidier we captured prisoners.

There have been no fighting operations on the Aisne north and east of Soissons. On the Vesle we are in fighting contact with the enemy.

## HEAVY GERMAN GUNS PLANTED NEAR VESLE

### *Evidence Is Strong That Ludendorff Will Challenge a Further Advance.*

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, Aug. 4, (Associated Press.)—The town of Fismes was taken late today by the American troops, supported by the French.

Fismes was taken after a heavy artillery fight that began in the middle of the afternoon. A few Americans entered the town Saturday afternoon and remained there all night. They were driven out early today. The Germans threw gas shells and shrapnel into the southern part of the town, making it inadvisable for the little party to remain longer.

Their reconnoissance had been completed and they were ordered to fall back. Information they brought back materially aided the staff officers in planning the attack.

The Germans had placed guns on the crest of the hills one or two kilometers to the north, in positions from which they could pour in a flanking fire. By this time the American and French artillery had been brought up and placed in position.

The Germans had been dropping shells about the town intermittently since daylight. When the Americans decided to advance, it was after a careful preparation, and under a sweeping barrage of shrapnel and gas the infantry advanced.

There was opposition also from machine guns to the south and east of the town, but the Americans quickly silenced them.

The French are across the Vesle at several points to the eastward, and the line has been extended northwest of Rheims to La Neuvillette. The Germans are resisting sharply from Muizon to Champigny.

From Rheims to Soissons, and far back toward the Marne, the Americans, French, and British were being concentrated for the battle of the Vesle. All the indications were that the great chase of the Germans which, began on July 18 was nearing an end.

On the high ground beyond the Vesle the enemy has planted his artillery, and at different points has challenged the Allies to pursue him across the river. Along the southern bank, General Foch's armies have slowed down, not so much, because they are unwilling to continue or because the job is distasteful, but to give an opportunity to those

# *The Times Special Cable Dispatches from the Battlefront*

## MAY NOT STOP AT AISNE

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

ance of man power, and that they cannot do. Foch has practically the man power of civilization to draw upon. Ludendorff has not.

## *SKILLFUL RETREAT SAVED FOE FROM ROUT*

### *Aggressive Resistance and Swift "Break Away" Enabled Germans to Get Out of Trap.*

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Aug. 4.—Today's events justify the sobriety of the French communiqués throughout the battle in the now reduced salient. The Allies have won a great double victory; first, in smashing the most dangerous of Hindenburg's drives, and, second, in compelling the enemy to evacuate a wide area of French territory, but the Germans have managed to prevent the retreat from becoming a rout.

By a carefully gauged alternation of aggressive resistance and a swift "break away," Hindenburg has been able to withdraw his guns and troops from the salient without a loss too great. Now, strategically speaking, he is in a more favorable position on a straight front from Soissons to Rheims, strongly backed by artillery, than in an unwieldy salient hampered by deficient and vulnerable communications. True, there is an all-important moral factor in the switch in balance strongly toward the Allies. We are flushed with victory; the enemy is discouraged by defeat. But discipline still makes the Kaiser's army a formidable fighting force, and the disintegrating effects of the disaster are likely to be sooner apparent in Germany than at the front.

Yesterday and on Friday the allied progress was very rapid. The German artillery save for a few light field guns had already withdrawn out of range, and the support given to the defenders was limited to a sporadic "harassing fire" of little importance.

It was possible yesterday afternoon for the correspondent to motor along the upper Crise Valley—so recently the backbone of German resistance—and enter Soissons unmolested save for a rare shell. The city suffered less than one might have expected, though the suburbs, where the fighting was most violent, were thoroughly shattered. Street barricades at the entrances to the town itself seemed to indicate that the enemy had purposed a sterner defense until compelled to take hasty flight by the allied gains on the plateau to the southeastward. The cathedral and other public buildings were all severely damaged, and a majority of the houses were more or less injured, but the town as a whole did not present the image of utter destruction such as observed at Dormans.

Today the German artillery is active along the whole battlefront, not only from the heights across the Aisne, but from the plateau between the Aisne and the Vesle. The presence of heavy 210s in the latter region tends to show that Hindenburg does not contemplate an immediate withdrawal across the Aisne, but it is possible that he may proceed with a gradual evacuation of men and guns from the space between the rivers.

Those who expect our forward movement to continue with unchecked swiftness should take into consideration the fatigue of the troops after days of pursuit in rain and mud, following weeks of furious fighting under a tropical sun.

## *PURSUIT SLACKENS AS THE ALLIES REST*

### *Advance Detachments Still Push Ahead—Foe Keeps Big Guns South of the Aisne.*

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Aug. 4.—With the comparative calm reigning along the new allied front since last night broken only by a few reports of shells from big guns, a question being frequently asked is whether the Germans intend to remain in the positions they have already reached in their retreat or go back to the other bank of the Aisne right along the line.

The present position occupied by the Crown Prince's armies forms nearly a straight line from Soissons to Rheims, which latter town is still surrounded on three sides. In order to hold this line the enemy needs many fewer divisions than would be necessary if he retreated entirely to the northern bank of the Aisne, whose course forms a series of indentations which would call for large bodies of troops to defend.

The presence of heavy guns between the Vesle and the Aisne gives rise to the opinion that the Crown Prince may decide to call a halt there. On the other hand, these guns may simply be a cover for the retreating troops crossing the Aisne, which river would be extremely dangerous in the rear of a beaten army.

The absence of fighting in these last twenty-four hours has been chiefly caused by the need for rest by the allied troops, who have been pursuing the Germans at such a rapid rate since Thursday. They had to contend with remarkably bad weather conditions, which put the roads and fields in a terrible state in some places, making them almost impassable.

The German big guns, in the meantime, from emplacements on the northern banks of the Aisne and the Vesle, are sending frequent shells to hinder the passage of allied reinforcements to support the small detachments which hitherto have held contact with the enemy. Every vale and ravine in the country so recently evacuated by the Germans is also frequently searched by their artillery, which hopes to catch concentrations of allied troops and supply columns.

**Foe's Retirement Hard Pressed.**

MORNING — The great pocket made in the allied lines between the Aisne and the Marne when the Crown Prince started his offensive, which was to force the Allies to plead for peace, is almost entirely emptied. The enoromus German masses which were thrown into it are now in full retreat toward their departure parallels, with the French, British, and American troops in the hottest pursuit.

Already the retiring enemy has been chased across the Vesle and part of the Aisne, destroying the bridges as he went in order to prevent the victorious allied soldiers who are close on his heels from encircling and capturing his retiring divisions before they had time to organize new positions on the northern side of the rivers. Whether they will be able to make more than a temporary stand on their present line cannot be foreseen, but indications in the shape of burning villages, ammunition dumps, and supply depots seem to foreshadow a still further retirement.

The leaden skies today were brightened by flames rising from every point of the horizon, and the drenching downpour was powerless to stay the conflagrations deliberately started.

**German Pivots Weakened.**

Constant hacking by the French and British troops at both pivots of the German retiring line, in the vicinity of Soissons and southwest of Rheims, and incessant pressure on the centre of the salient from Château-Thierry upward by the French and American troops caused the German position in the pocket to become impossible. It was evident some days since that the Germans were preparing to go back, and Generals Mangin, de Goutte, and Berthelot gave them little rest.

The solidity of the enemy's pivots had been seriously affected by the constant blows struck at them by the French and British, acting in conjunction. The fall of Grand Rozoy some days ago, in which the British played an important part, and the capture of the two heights beyond the village, giving the Allies views all along the railway to Fismes, were the most effective factors in hurrying the German decision to retire.

On Thursday and Friday the Allies renewed their attacks southward of Soissons and weakened the pivot there still more.

**Forcing the German Right.**

The British and French gained a foothold on the plateau between the Aisne and the Vesle on Friday and seiged the Height of Belleu, crumpling up most of the westerly echelon of the German Army and laying open the flank of the next more easterly echelon to a dangerous onslaught. There was then no other course open to the enemy than to evacuate Soissons and quicken the retirement of his troops over the river.

Soissons itself, which has changed hands four times during the war, was entered by the Allies on Friday with scarcely any opposition. The town has not suffered very much during the recent fighting. The French now hold the entire southern side of the Aisne there, and, in fact, their outposts are stationedall along the banks of the river from Pommiers on the west to where the Vesle joins it on the east, and then along the south bank of the Vesle to Fismes, and probably also right to Rheims.

Yesterday the advance of the Allies in some places was nearly seven miles in depth. At other places along the fighting front of thirty miles, owing to the sinuous course of the river, it is not so deep.

American troops, who seem to be thoroughly at home in any sort of fighting, have reached the borders of Fismes, which, with many others of the dozens of villages reconquered, has suffered considerably.

**Complete Change of Warfare.**

The battle now proceeding has provided a complete change from the kind of warfare to which the troops have been accustomed in the last four years. One sees infantry marching along the roads instead of creeping through communication trenches and saps and wriggling through barbed wire in order to get at the enemy. Preceding them are widely extended cavalry scouts, who spread out over the fields and pass in and out of thickets, to seek any possible lurking enemy detachments of machine guns which may have been posted by the retreating Germans to cover their retirement.

The allied troops as well as the enemy have had a bad time owing to the frequent rainstorms which have covered the roads with thick mud and turned the fields into quagmires. However, the allied soldiers are not complaining. They are advancing, and that suffices to keep up their spirits, which were already high.

Their indignation is greatly aroused by the deliberation with which the Germans have set fire to villages as they passed through on their retreat. On all sides, too, are smoldering stocks of barley and wheat which the Germans had cut but were unable to get away and which they determined should not be of benefit to their rightful owners.

## *ENEMY CREPT OUT OF BOIS DE NESLE*

### *Americans, Advancing to Storm It, Found the Wood Easy to Occupy.*

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 3.—With their eyes toward the Aisne River, the American troops, as this is written, are pushing the fleeing Germans northward toward Fismes, about six miles ahead of them, which means that it will be within range of our guns as soon as they can be brought up.

Our men are pushing up through the Bois de Dôle, the upper end of which is about three miles from Fismes, which is the keystone of the German position on the Vesle.

Yesterday's sensational advance of the allied armies all along the salient makes the situation look as if the Germans may be forced to withdraw in the immediate future to the Aisne, if not to the old Chemin-des-Dames line. The absence of big gunfire from the boche today indicates that his heavy artillery has been withdrawn far behind the Vesle line.

While the Americans are doing their bit in the centre of the salient, the French and English in the Soissons district, after the passage of that city, have reached the Aisne near Venizel. To the southeast they are on the plateau extending along the salient from Soissons, where the Germans had planned to make a stand, according to reports which should have been reliable. On our right the allied troops are pushing rapidly up in front of Lhéry.

Four-fifths of the salient between Soissons and Rheims which was occupied by the Germans on the morning of July 18 is now in allied hands. And the end is not yet.

While the American advance of more than six miles in the last twenty-four hours has been comparatively easy going, that success is the result of the last week's heavy fighting. So far as the Americans took part in the advance, the passage of Nesle Woods today perhaps tells the most vivid story.

My preceding dispatch told how the American line was held up at one end by the Bois de Nesle and at the other end by the Bois de Meunière. I told how the seventh attack of the Americans was made to win the Bois de Meunière.

Early yesterday morning the Americans began work preparatory to storming the Nesle Woods. Whether the Germans knew of the forthcoming attack cannot now be told. It certainly makes no difference, for the result was the same. When the Americans moved forward cautiously over a sloping field reaching to the edge of the woods over which they had made so many efforts during the preceding six days and failed to meet the customary machine gun reception, they rushed forward more quickly and in all directions, as the Germans gave up the job of holding those woods.

Word that the German hold on Nesle Woods had been broken went to the Americans in position on the northern end of the Bois de Meunière, and they, too, began to advance. Within three hours they had reached Coulonges, four kilometers from the north end of the woods, and they kept on going. The Germans could be seen going over the hills ahead of them. They had set fire to the villages and farm houses as they retreated. Many fires, kindled by ammunition dumps, failed to do their work because of rain, and immense stores of heavy ammunition fell into our hands.

There was practically no counter-artillery work, and our men met only German machine gun nests, which they rushed with vigor.

In making the gain of five miles on this sector the progress of the Americans was less impeded than on any day of the last week. This advance passed the village of Charmery, where Quentin Roosevelt is buried. We took Redon Farm and Party Farm easily. The Germans made a slight stand at Le Moncel, but they did not fight as if they meant it. Every now and then hard showers sent the rain in torrents, but this did not halt the Americans.

There has been much rain during the last three days, and this has greatly hindered the work of the Germans in getting their material away. However, in the preceding week the enemy had removed most of his war tools except part of the great stores of ammunition with which the German Crown Prince was to have hammered his way to Paris. It is very plain that the Germans had expected to make some sort of withdrawal, but the enthusiasm of the Americans took them ahead faster than the Crown Prince had imagined.

The latest advance has not reached the German main line of resistance, which, as I have said several times, is along the Vesle. But it has taken the allied troops so close as already to imperil the Vesle line, because our guns can now concentrate on the vital points of that defense, the main one of which is Fismes, where the roads supplying the valley of the Aisne meet. With Fismes under our fire, the German locations between the Vesle and the Aisne are in bad shape.

Furthermore, the French success, breaking the Germans' hold on that position, and Foch's advance today to the east of Soissons make it possible that the Germans will forsake even making a pretense of standing along the Vesle. Had they placed their artillery back of the Vesle it would unquestionably be working against us today. But there is little artillery fire on the Americans now. In fact, the Vesle line is already imperilled, and the next twenty-four hours may see it broken. The allied effort is nowhere near an end.

## RETREAT SHOWS LACK OF MAN POWER

### So Asserts an English Observer Warning Against Undue Optimism.

### GERMANS SHOWED SKILL

**Strategical Failure Was Relieved by German Tactical Successes, He Argues.**

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Telegraphing at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon, Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters on the Aisne-Marne front says:

"The salient is gone. The allied troops, French, British, and Americans, already are holding the south bank of the Vesle River. Fismes is in flames.

"The wagons of the retreating German columns can be seen toiling laboriously over the muddy upland roads leading from the river toward the Aisne. Our cavalry patrols have found nothing to report but rearguard screens.

"To have thus driven the enemy back as he was driven back four years ago is no mean achievement, but we must not overestimate the possibilities it may disclose. That the enemy has been forced to retire bitterly against his will is quite obvious. Nevertheless, I am prepared to accept General Ludendorff's statement that the retirement was decided on fifteen days ago after General Pétain's blow against the west side of the salient, and the Germans can pride themselves on having remained, to use Ludendorff's phrase, masters of the situation.' That is to say, they have been able to avert the doom they feared, which was the collapse of the sides of the salient and the consequent capture by the Allies of all the troops within it, and they have been able to withdraw in an orderly manner without serious loss in men or guns, but at a considerable sacrifice of ammunition.

"To that extent they are masters of the situation—if the bankrupt may be so described who has just escaped being sent to prison.

"The enemy's dead are certainly unburied. But who should have buried them? He left men behind him with orders to die, and died they have. They lie in groups about their guns, dozens here, dozens there—every one with an American bullet through his brain or breast, or with the equally decisive stab of the American bayonet.

"These groups are close together in vital positions, and amount to a total of from 200 to 300 men. They give evidence of fine discipline and determination, and not of that sort of thing one is accustomed to find behind defeated armies.

**Warning Against Excessive Hopes.**

"So far as I can see, the enemy counted exactly the cost of his retirement, and paid not a man or a gun above his margin. As a soldierly achievement it moved one to admiration, and, cheered as one must be by the confession of weakness which the retirement implies, there is nothing in the retirement on which to build exaggerated hopes of the future. By far the most hopeful feature of the whole business is the difficulty of explaining it on any other hypothesis than that the Germans are much shorter of men than we had supposed.

"Their advance on the west of Rheims was a big artillery bluff which could only have been justified by the success of the attack on the east of it. That attack failed, and, though von Boehn tried for a couple of days to cloak the failure, the moment General Pétain struck from the west the Germans had no option with the force at their disposal, but to retire. And they evidently are profoundly thankful that they have made such a good job of it.

"Ludendorff calls the operation a strategical success. No, it is not that. It is a great strategical failure, relieved by various tactical successes, and it may not be too soon to say that the failure, even retrieved as it has been, probably spells ruin to the German offensive, for this season at least, against Paris.

"The extreme weakness of Ludendorff's strategical success was exhibited yesterday. A great General with a strategical success on his hands had an opportunity yesterday for a big tactical blow which surely would have tempted him had not some serious reasons intervened. The German retirement was rapid, and the allied pursuit, in order to keep pace with it, was forced to outrun the protection of its heavy guns.

"The roads, which had been ankle-deep in dust, were churned by the passage of the troops into mud, which slowed the progress of everything on wheels. The day, with its heavy clouds and thunder showers, was difficult for aircraft observation, and our cavalry patrols were far from numerous.

**Germans' Lost Opportunity.**

"It was a most tempting moment for a counterstroke which would have been certain to inflict heavy losses and put a pretty political finish to that strategical retirement which has so depressed Berlin.

"Yet Ludendorff refrained. Why? Well, two reasons suggest themselves. Either he had never the needful force at his disposal, or a defensive attitude to the north of the Aisne having been decided on, the troops required to cover the retirement had been cut down to the lowest possible numbers, and every available division was being turned round to Flanders for the long deferred attack on the British front, for which all things had been in readiness since the end of June. A success there would have important consequences and would cover up the failure here; and, once back on the Chemin-des-Dames, von Boehn's defeated army would have time to recoup itself.

"The key of yesterday's interest was, of course, Soissons, and Soissons presented a sorry spectacle when the Allies entered it. The Germans had, as usual, wreaked their spite upon it, destroying with the same deliberate intensity of insane spite which they exhibited in so disgraceful a manner at Château-Thierry. Houses had been despoiled of all that had made them homes. Everything had been flung into the streets. The western suburbs had been razed to the ground, and the cathedral was but a phantom of its former beauty.

"And what has happened to Soissons has happened everywhere in the track of the Hun. The Crown Prince's proud boast is amply justified. His shameless troops have devastated another region of France. They have left their flames and ruin everywhere behind them, proving themselves worthy of their worst ancestors and no whit altered by a thousand years of Christendom."

## *FRUITS OF VICTORY WON, SAYS PERSHING*

### *He Tells How "Germans Were Driven in Confusion"—We Have 8,400 Prisoners.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The "full fruits of victory were reaped" by allied troops in the Aisne-Marne salient on Saturday, when "the Germans were driven in confusion beyond the line of the Vesle," General Pershing reported in his communiqué for Saturday, received today by the War Department.

American troops alone have captured 8,400 prisoners and 133 guns.

The statement:

"Section A.—The full fruits of victory in the counteroffensive begun so gloriously by Franco-American troops on July 18 were reaped today, when the enemy, who met his second great defeat on the Marne, was driven in confusion beyond the line of the Vesle.

"The enemy, in spite of suffering the severest losses, has proved incapable of stemming the onslaught of our troops fighting for liberty side by side with French, British, and Italian veterans. In the course of the operations 8,400 prisoners and 133 guns have been captured by our men alone.

"Section B.—There is nothing to report in this section."

### BELGIANS TAKE PRISONERS.

**Patrols Successful Near Dreibank—Aviator Downs a Balloon.**

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The Belgian official communication for today, issued by the French War Office, says:

Our patrols brought in some prisoners in the region of Kippe and near Dreibank.

Aviation—Second Lieutenant Coppens of the aviation service on Aug. 3 downed in flames a captive balloon near Zonnebeke. This was his twenty-second victory.

**Flooded Rivers Delay Germans.**

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The Germans succeeded only at a great cost in getting behind the Aisne from Soissons to Condé-sur-Aisne, where the Vesle flows into the larger stream. They also lost heavily along the Vesle from the Aisne to Rheims. The booty reported taken by the Allies is but a small part of what the enemy was obliged to abandon to the flames. The entire country along the battlefront has been lighted up nightly by immense fires consuming war material which had been laboriously transported across the Aisne and the Vesle for the great assault on Paris.

The Vesle and Aisne rivers, swollen by recent heavy rains, constitute a sufficient obstacle to slow up the pursuit, which has been so close that the Germans have been obliged to fly precipitately, sacrificing almost everything else to save their artillery.

The French, who have gained a footing north of the Aisne at Soissons and have occupied St. Vaast, menace seriously the flank of the retreating forces. In the race across the river the Germans, hampered by their equipment will have to make a desperate drive if they are unable to stop the Allies at the Vesle.

**Iliescu Leads Transylvanian Legion.**

PARIS, Aug. 4. — General Iliescu, former Chief of the Rumanian General Staff, has been assigned to the command of a Transylvanian Legion on the French front. He has been in France since last November as Rumanian representative in the Inter-Allied conference.


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# RETREAT SPREADS; FOE OUT OF ALBERT

**British Patrols Report Evacuation of Important Base on the Ancre.**

**RETIRE AT MONTDIDIER**

**Ground on a 10-Mile Front Given Up Before French at the Avre.**

**POILUS IN COURTEMANCHE**

**Occupy Braches and Hargicourt—Indications of a Shortage of Men to Hold German Salients.**

By H. W. NEVINSON.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Aug. 4.—Every one here is in good spirits owing to the allied successes on the Soissons-Rheims front, but the British hosts have not been idle. The end of the week was marked by a considerable success on the course of the Ancre below Albert, and here also the Germans have been compelled to withdraw.

It will be remembered that during their great advance toward Amiens last March they seized Albert and occupied the right or west bank of the Ancre, both north and south of the city. It will also be remembered that last Sunday the Australians forced them to withdraw for a considerable distance along the high peninsula inclosed between the Somme and the lower reaches of the Ancre, where it turns southwest to meet the Somme at Corbie.

Their present retirement may be regarded as a continuation of that movement along their line northward, and its significance can be easily understood with a map. Two German divisions, one of which was the 54th Württemberers, were holding the western slopes of the Ancre between Albert and Bernancourt, where the little river, after running due south, begins to turn southwest. Their front lines lay along the slopes rising from the river, but the chief roads of their supply and communication from the high ground on the opposite bank were exposed to indirect fire from the British heavy guns.

I am told that the retreat was discovered by British patrols in the neighborhood of Albert, who captured a few prisoners and found that all were pioneers. Some of these confessed that they had been left behind to blow up dumps, bridges, and so on after the division had retired on Friday.

The British troops found the enemy's position west of the Ancre abandoned, though machine gun crews at least remained in Albert and the situation in Aveluy Wood north of Albert was doubtful.

Yesterday afternoon from the front line trenches, flooded with liquid mud owing to the heavy rains, I was able to look down into the valley of the Ancre. The ruined villages of Dernancourt and Ville-sur-Ancre are now entirely deserted. Albert was hidden by a rise in the ground, though haruly two miles to the left, but on the front the straight road to Bapaume was quite distinct, and on the left of it the Hill of Thiepval. On the right was the little wood where Contalmaison once stood, and in front Montauban, with other places famous and consecrated by the history of the war.

Southward, across the river, on the so-called peninsula, between it and the Somme, the enemy still holds the line through Morlancourt to Sailly Laurette, as I described last Monday, but not a German is now west of the Ancre, and this morning we hear that Albert is entirely evacuated. The town is reported to be ruined and smashed to pieces, since the statue of the Virgin, so long leaning from the church tower, fell.

No Germans and few trenches were visible upon the opposite, or eastern, slopes of the river valley and persistent shelling of parts of the British front line overlooking the river and the remains of the railway was the only sign of his presence.

This morning the anniversary of the war's beginning was celebrated with special services at or near the headquarters of the armies. I attended a service held in a large and wooded park of one of the châteaux so numerous in this part of France.

Large detachments of divisions of British and allied armies were mustered upon a large open space surrounded by trees. Watchful airplanes buzzed overhead. An army commander delivered an address to the troops, a Bishop preached, familiar hymns were sung, prayers were said by the clergy of various denominations, and the ceremony concluded with the march past of all the troops in fours.

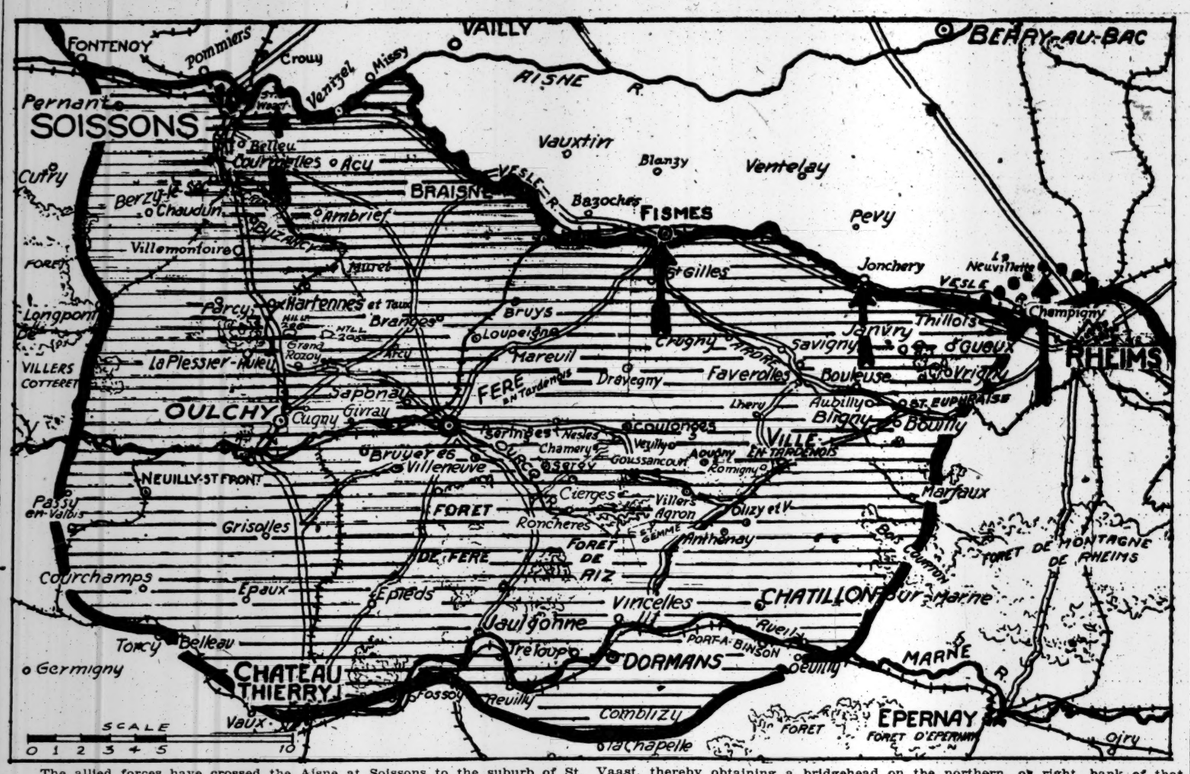
**Sign of Poor German Discipline.**

An interesting order has been published by General von Quast, commanding the 6th German Army. It observes the steady deterioration of discipline, which it attributes to the duration of the war. It complains that large numbers of light sentences have been passed, too often revealing misplaced clemency in courts-martial. It remarks upon the unsoldierly bearing of men toward their superiors and the slackness of saluting officers on foot or in cars.

It also observes that officers often forget their duty of returning salutes and calls upon men to drop the habit, borrowed from the French, of keeping their hands in their pockets.

A similar order, issued a few weeks ago, was interpreted by some people in England as evidence of a delayed peace trap, but there is no reason to suppose that either of the orders was promulgated with any such design. Rather they are evidence of weariness and discouragement among the rank and file, such as always show themselves in carelessness about saluting and general behavior.

## Yesterday's Battle Line From Soissons to Rheims.




The allied forces have crossed the Aisne at Soissons to the suburb of St. Vaast, thereby obtaining a bridgehead on the northern, or right, bank of that river, the southern bank of which they now hold to the point at which the Vesle flows into it.

With the capture yesterday of Fismes, Jonchery and Champigny, the allied line runs eastward along the south bank of the Vesle, and at several points has been extended to the north bank, while in the Rheims district it has been pushed as far north as La Neuvillette.

The location and direction of these various thrusts are indicated on the accompanying map by arrows.

off this morning south of Arras, without loss to us.

Our patrols captured a few prisoners during the day in the La Bassée sector.

There is nothing further to report.

The day report of the British War Office is as follows:

Our patrols have reached the Ancre River between Dernancourt and Hamel and are in contact with the enemy on this line.

The hostile artillery showed some activity during the night in the sectors north of Bethune and south of Ypres.

The situation around Albert is somewhat obscure, but the British have been closely following the enemy, and it is probable that the Germans have by now evacuated the eastern bank of the Ancre. Hamel and Dernancourt, according to unofficial advices, are in the possession of the British.

A Reuter dispatch sent from British Headquarters says:

"The importance of the German withdrawal across the Ancre should not be exaggerated. It has been forced by our ceaseless pressure, coupled with the extraordinary difficulty of maintaining communications across the swampy river valley. The Huns had to get forward or retire before the wet season arrived, and presumably the torrential rains of recent days precipitated their decision. The real significance of their step is that in this sector Crown Prince Rupprecht's army has passed definitely from offensive to defensive tactics. The threat against Amiens and astride the great Albert Road and to the northward of the road is practically gone.

"The main withdrawal was carried out Thursday night, and must have proved a costly business to the enemy. The Ancre was swollen and we kept the bridges under a continuous fire, so that they were almost destroyed and most precarious to attempt. The Germans felled trees across the stream and possibly improvised some pontoon bridges under cover of the darkness, but it is known that many were drowned in the operation.

"Our patrols worked their way yesterday into Hamel. On the west bank of the Ancre no Germans were encountered, but considerable bodies of them were visible on the opposite ridge, between Authuill and Thiepval.

"By yesterday afternoon we had extended our advance southward along the line of the river to Dernancourt, which is cleared of the enemy. Our patrols have been clearing up the situation in Albert, but the ruin of the town is now little more than a great gas and shell trap. [Later information available in London leaves the situation at Albert doubtful, but it is believed the Germans still hold part of the town.]

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, (Associated Press.)—Indications of the new German retreat in the vicinity of the Avre have been observed for some time. Since the French attacks on Castel several weeks ago the Germans had been in an extremely unfavorable position in the valley of the Avre, where they suffered day and night from an enfilading fire.

Recent allied victories between the Aisne and the Marne, which resulted in the severest losses to the German armies, has evidently decided the high command to shorten the German line opposite Amiens in order to strengthen the enemy reserves for manoeuvring purposes.

The southward limit of the retirement in this sector reaches Fontaines-sous-Montdidier. Everywhere the enemy is falling back from one fortified point to the next one, meanwhile guarding his flanks from the possibility of a rush.

## WIDE RETIREMENT ON MONTDIDIER FRONT

### *French Occupy Two Towns on the Avre as the Enemy Falls Back.*

LONDON, Aug. 4.—On the British front the German troops have withdrawn their lines between Montdidier and Moreuil, a distance of ten miles. The French now hold the slopes down to the western side of the Avre River.

This news comes by unofficial advices and the night report of the French War Office says that Pétain's troops have already occupied Braches and Hargicourt and reached the outskirts of Courtemanche.

The official British reports, however, fail to mention the German movement at this point. Haig's bulletin tonight reads:

A hostile raiding party was driven

## Scenes of German Withdrawals

In addition to the area south of the Vesle, marked (3), from which Germans have been driven, the Kaiser's forces have withdrawn from the little shaded sections at Albert, and north of Montdidier.

Of the other numbers on the map (1) represents the territory gained by the foe by their Somme offensive, (2) the district conquered in the attempt to reach Compiègne, and (3-4) the northern portion of their gains in their Aisne-Marne stroke, (3) being the southern part, which has already been won back from them.

have gone considerably beyond the line of the river.

Confirmation has been received here of the report that Mangin's troops have not only occupied Soissons, but have also secured the suburbs of St. Vaast, on the northern bank of the river, while further west the French also hold Pommiers. As the enemy is evidently falling back to his old positions along the Chemin des Dames, these two points will constitute invaluable bridgeheads on the northern bank of the Aisne with a view to the possible advance of the French northward from west of Soissons. It is from this quarter that would come any effort that might be made to turn the strong enemy positions on the Chemin des Dames.

The significance of these important advances lies in the fact that for many months, while the French held the city of Soissons and one end of the bridge there, the Germans were able to hold the other end. The fact that the French now command this important river crossing is vitally important in view of future offensive operations.

## EXHAUSTED BY EFFORTS TO CATCH FLYING FOES

### *One American Unit Complains of the Speed at Which Germans Retreat.*

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, Aug. 3, (Associated Press.)—Around the shortening arc to the south of the Crown Prince's army the Franco-Americans swung forward at daylight in pursuit of the Germans. Again it was difficult at places to maintain contact, so rapidly were the Germans moving northward to escape the closing flanks from Soissons to Rheims.

It now has become a question of serious discussion whether the Germans are planning to make their stand along the Aisne instead of the Vesle, the last line to which it had been believed they would retreat. The advance of the allied forces today was almost a repetition of that of Friday. There was virtually no concentrated opposition, the enemy contenting himself with a little machine gun work at widely scattered points and viciously but rarely shelling abandoned towns.

The hurried retreat of the Germans has served to relieve conditions in the hospitals, since there has been a marked falling off in the number of wounded. The number sent to the rear in the last two days has been almost negligible. Dressing stations have been able to send to the bases all the cases on hand and move forward to be in a position to care for new ones when brought in. As a matter of fact, most of those now asking aid are men who have dropped out because of exhaustion.

An indication of the stern chase the Germans are forcing upon the Allies was contained in a message which came over the field wires to headquarters from a commander leading an American unit.

"My men must rest," he said.

"Must rest?" exclaimed headquarters.

"Yes," was the answer. "Our men are absolutely tired out running to keep up with the Germans."

Broken trees, smashed roads, and other conditions in the forests through which the Americans and French followed the Germans indicated that the enemy must have had great difficulty in moving artillery, due partly to the rains which softened the ground. In spite of the destruction of ammunition dumps, there remain huge piles throughout the woods, on hillsides, and in villages, betraying the haste with which the retreat was conducted. Here and there dead horses and occasionally the body of a German show the effect of the Franco-American fire, but the execution done was not comparable to that in the encounters which forced the retreat. Prisoners say a scarcity of transportation greatly hampered them in their flight.

## AMERICAN ARMIES RUSH THROUGH ENGLAND

### *Excellence of Railways Enables Them to Make New Transportation Records.*

LONDON, Aug. 4.—"Over English railroads in a country strange to them and under unfamiliar conditions, American officers directing the transportation of troops to the front are making records today surpassing the best that has been done in the States," says The Weekly Dispatch, in describing the feeding and rail transport of the American armies arriving in Europe.

"On July 7 nineteen trains with a total of 220 coaches carried 10,320 men from an American camp in six hours. Twenty-five thousand men have been entrained and transported from one town in less than five hours. Seventeen thousand were cleared from a port of debarkation one afternoon recently, and 7,000 or 8,000 followed the next morning. The entire lot had been moved to a rest camp, bathed, fed, entertained, freshened up generally, and dumped down behind the lines five days later.

"English railway cars win high praise from American officers. Whereas in America there are but two entrances—one at either end—English cars, American officers say, seem built especially for ease in loading columns of fours.

"The way of the Yanks has been paved with good cheer. They are aired and exercised aboard ship, but they land with a great craving for open air and wide spaces. They get this in an old town which is one of the beauty spots of England. A series of great tent villages receive them and they come fresh from hundreds of showers into supplies of clean clothes and the warmth of English entertainment that is varied and continuous. A very few days finds them entraining again for a port.

"An English general, commanding one of the ports of embarkation, is outspoken in his praise of the spirit with which the doughboys clamber up the gangways. It has been necessary frequently to remove almost by force men who are ill and would not report the fact because they did not want to be left behind."

Another correspondent of The Weekly Dispatch says that during the last week the people of Wales had an opportunity of welcoming thousands of American troops. Cardiff, Swansea, and Newport celebrated their arrival, all the inhabitants turning out to extend a warm and enthusiastic welcome to the soldiers.

## SOISSONS GAINS VITAL TO ALLIED PLAN

### *Bridgeheads Won There Will Be Keystone to Drive to Outflank Foe on Aisne.*

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—This afternoon's reports from the battlefront indicate that the Germans are making a strong effort to prevent the allied forces from following them across the Vesle. There is also evidence that the enemy is preparing to resist in the country between the Aisne and the Vesle, where he has concentrated large numbers of guns. The bulk of his retreating forces, however, have already crossed the Aisne, and there is little doubt that much of his heavy artillery is also on the northern side of that river.

The Allies have now reached the southern banks of the Vesle along its whole course, while on the right they

## ITALIAN SUCCESS ON MOUNTAIN FRONT

**Strong Position on Dosso Alto, Lost in Drive of June, Is Recaptured.**

**RAIDS AT OTHER POINTS**

**French and British Break Into Austrian Lines—More Than 300 Prisoners Taken.**

ROME, Aug. 4.—The War Office communication, issued today, says:

South of Nago our 29th Assault Detachment yesterday wrested from the enemy by surprise attack Hill 173, on Dosso Alto, where, on the 15th of June, the enemy, after violent artillery preparation, succeeded in gaining a foothold and maintaining himself at the cost of heavy casualties. Our occupation was promptly consolidated under effective protection of the artillery.

Large enemy parties, hidden in caverns, attempted brisk local resistance, but were overcome. The enemy suffered considerable losses, and four officers and 172 men and a large quantity of arms and material were captured.

On the night of Aug. 2-3 French detachments during brilliant surprise attacks overcame the enemy's resistance and penetrated very far into the enemy line at Zocchi, to the east of Asiago, and brought back one senior officer and 124 men of other ranks, and also captured much war material and many arms, including a gun and a machine gun.

West of Asiago British parties broke into Gaiga, inflicting losses on the enemy and capturing some prisoners.

In the Tasson region and in the Alano Basin our reconnoitring patrols gathered in material and took some prisoners.

VIENNA, Aug. 4, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—The following statement was issued from the War Office today:

The enemy penetrated into portions of our positions on Dosso Alto.

## PUT SAXONS WITH PRUSSIANS.

**Germans' Failing Man Power Shown on the British Front.**

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 4, (Associated Press.)—The latest indication of a shortage in the German man power is found in the fact that some Prussian divisions opposite the British on the northern front have recently received drafts of Saxons, which is a most unusual proceeding.

It is obvious that as the battle between Rheims and Soissons continues, more fit divisions must be obtained by the Crown Prince, and these must be withdrawn from other parts of the front.

The smaller number of troops needed on a front held defensively than on one held for offense may explain the apparent change of attitude by the enemy opposite the British.

## FRANCE CALLS HER 18-YEAR-OLD SONS

**Bill Passes Chamber and Senate and Law Is Put in Operation in Four Days.**

**SACRIFICE MADE GLADLY**

**Nation Confident That Victory Final and Decisive Is Certain at No Distant Date.**

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The first Sunday of the fifth year of war finds Paris more serene and more confident than ever before that final, decisive victory over the enemy is certain and at no distant date. It is in this spirit, too, that she, like all France, has given her full and free consent to calling up her 18-year-old sons belonging to the class of 1920.

The bill to this end passed through the Chamber after two short sittings on Wednesday and Thursday, was approved by the Senate on Friday, on a show of hands only, and came into operation yesterday when a decree promulgating the law was published and the first steps were taken toward calling the new class to the colors. When it is remembered how terrible has been the sacrifice of the youthful man power of France during the past deadly four years, the magnificent patriotic solidarity of the nation, as shown by the spirit in which this new demand upon it has been received by all classes, is beyond all praise.

Year by year I have watched the steady growth of this deep determination to win the war. Year after year families that have lost dear ones in the conflict have sent still others into the fight for right and justice. The wrench has been more terrible each successive year, but overriding all personal feeling has been the clearsighted conviction of the bitter necessity in the hour of the common need for answering the call. "Pour la Patrie" more than in any other country, perhaps, is for the French race today no mere theatrical expression, but a real living gospel that fills and animates the soul of every man in the country.

France is now convinced that the hour of triumph is at hand and that final victory, if not actually in sight, is yet not far off. Her revenge will be as complete as her anger is terrible, and as her patience under forty-four long years of German insolence was sublime. And this factor, it may be well to remind not only Germany, but also the allies of France, will bulk large during the coming negotiations around the peace table.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary phrasing of the German communiqués, which have produced universal amusement here, Paris has no hesitation in acclaiming the headlong retreat of the enemy from the Aisne-Marne salient as an indisputable victory. The Germans on three successive occasions sought a decision. The net result is that their armies have been robbed both of their strength and mobility, while the initiative has passed to their adversaries.

On the other hand, the British forces have been reconstituted and are stronger than ever before.

The American Army has been brought up to battle organization under the stress of the conflict itself, while the French armies, exasperated by the danger in which Paris was placed, have proved themselves not only unbreakable but a more terrible, aggressive weapon than at any previous period of the war.

Both adversaries undoubtedly are today more or less exhausted by the prolonged struggle which began July 15, but it is insisted here that the Allies alone can regard the future with confidence, and opinion generally urges that the wisest policy now would be for the Allies to throw in all their strength as quickly as possible while the enemy is still suffering under the confusion and depression brought about by defeat.

It is better to give blows than to receive them it is argued, and the best way to avoid blows is to continue belaboring the enemy. The more we can hammer the enemy now the weaker he will be when he receives the accession of strength which his 1920 class, which will join the colors in six or eight weeks' time, will give him.

At the present moment the Germans have no adequate forces with which to undertake an offensive on a large scale. Four months of offensive have decimated the flower of the German divisions, but many of these may be reconstituted and rested during the six or eight weeks Ludendorff has to wait for the new class to be thrown into the fighting line. This, then, according to experts here, should be a golden opportunity for the Allies.

## ON GUARD AGAINST LAX WAR EFFORT

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

now on will make the terms harsher. Every American killed will further harden the heart of the only allied power with a natural predisposition toward mercy and generosity and which might now throw its influence for a policy of live and let live after the war. That is the only question remaining open—the question whether the Germans shall or can be treated as human beings and permitted to mingle commercially and socially in the family of nations after the collapse of their cruel and murderous assault on the civilized world."

**Giving Credit to America.**

That such thoughts are seriously entertained and discussed shows the change that has taken place in sentiment in a few months. I have never seen such optimism as now prevails at any previous stage of the war. There is no element of gloating in it. People are too tired after four such years. The circumstances of the whirlwindlike change of fortune preclude all sense of boastfulness.

Europe is only too willing to give America the lion's share of credit. Presently there must come redistribution of laurels on the basis of the whole four years' performance, but looking back over the last four months, America bulks tremendously.

It is needless to speculate on what might—what probably would—have happened but for the President's momentous decision during Secretary Baker's European visit early in April. Then followed a miracle of transportation, and the miracle of establishing unity under a generalissimo. Both were the direct result of Germany's nearly successful thrust for Amiens.

Britain was thoroughly aroused by the terrible wound to her pride and the threat to her existence. And so she found tonnage to fetch our armies and accepted French military leadership.

Today in England Foch is as strong as in France. Lord French's praise expresses what is in everybody's heart.

**Foch's Skillful Use of Our Men.**

Foch is the greatest General the war has produced. But he is more. He is a statesman and diplomat. He has not only had to run the war, but has been obliged patiently to reconcile differences of all sorts and bring conflicting opinions and adverse conditions into harmony.

Americans are deeply gratified at serving under him, and credit him with much of their success. He was quick to grasp the salient points in Americanism. He put the Yankees where every ounce of their peculiar character and fitness would tell.

He made them responsible for an outstanding position. They were the guardians of Paris. They were astride the point of the pyramid at Château-Thierry. They were among the advance guard in the second battle of the Marne.

All of this appealed to their Americanism. When Foch and his Generals saw how scrappy the new soldiers were he turned them loose for shock work to get Heinie started on his way back to the Aisne. And so was made this fine record, with Foch directing and Pershing always near to advise and decide.

**Way Opened for Americans.**

If it were possible to forget the personal and human side of our losses, it would appear that fortune has singularly favored our military development in France. When the German offensive was launched we had fewer than 150,000 fighting men in France. No one in his senses could have figured that on Aug. 1 about half a million American troops would be on the fighting line, with as many more in reserve.

After the big decision was made in April, everything "broke well" for us. Even the Germans seemed to be trying to make the American début a success. There was just time for rough arrangements to regulate the flow of American troops when the Chemin des Dames offensive opened, and that dictated the subsequent dispositions.

I fell to the Americans to help save Meux and block the road to Paris. Their performances fired every American soldier in France. Our peculiarly adaptable youth immediately caught the spirit of emulation. The soldier viewpoint, which is 50 per cent. of the training, came to them overnight.

When the Rheims offensive was launched and several American army corps were thrown in, there was abundant fit material for replacing the losses and the new men found themselves alongside of veterans and vied with them in skill and valor. Conditions were somewhat similar to those of the first Ypres, where the Canadians were "blooded."

What is here stated is drawn from the observations of dozens of officers of different armies who have watched the development of the Americans at close range and who can speak expertly.

**Predict Hindenburg Awakening.**

Hindenburg is quoted as saying that the Germans have got the American measure. "The black troops from Africa," he says, in effect, "gave us a turn for a while by their savage methods, but our soldiers soon sized them up, and they will similarly size up the Americans."

An English officer who has been training Americans made the following comment:

"In comparing the Americans with the fierce Africans, Hindenburg has overlooked important differences of character and temperament. The Africans are fine shock troops, but they are specialists in that line. The American is a wildcat for fighting but a rat for cunning. His wariness is equal to his courage. Fighting and winning are problems to him for solution of which he uses his brains as well as his hands.

"Hindenburg will be badly fooled if he classes the Americans with the Africans. By the time Fritz learns their ways, the Yanks will spring a new box of tricks."

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## The War Situation

By THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The fighting of yesterday took the form of a series of German retreats on different sections of the active front. On the Soissons-Rheims front the Germans were finally driven out of all of the villages on the southern bank of the Vesle, making the French occupation of this bank complete. The French also report that their light detachments have crossed the river and are on the northern bank.

It is doubtful whether the Germans will try to hold the Vesle. Rather they are apt to go back further still to the Aisne before they make a positive stand. The Vesle is not a military obstacle of any importance. At a few places the northern bank is quite steep, as at Fismes, for example. But generally the approaches to the river are very gentle and give a force holding either bank but little advantage.

As for the river itself, it is a river only because the French so designate it. We would call it a fair-sized creek. It is narrow and shallow, except where it flows into the Aisne, and is therefore readily fordable. After the shock of a long retreat such as the Germans have been forced to make, they are not in condition to stand a hard offensive until they are behind a barrier which offers considerable protection and advantage. Such a position cannot be found until the German Army is behind the Aisne.

The banks of the Aisne are crowned on either side by heights of material importance. In fact, it was along the heights of the Aisne that the Allies met defeat after the first battle of the Marne, when they endeavored to turn von Kluck's retreat into a German disaster. The Germans stood behind the Aisne at that time and fought back the French and British attacks until they ceased from sheer exhaustion.

With such a position within a few miles—it is only four miles from the Vesle to the Aisne—it does not seem that the Germans will elect to make their stand behind the smaller stream.

As to the last phase of the retreat to the Vesle, there is little additional to be said. The Germans were simply worn down and cracked. They were not broken, the Allies have not captured them in large numbers, they proved capable of resistance to some extent until the last. But, undeniably, their defense was broken through and they were compelled to go back in a rush.

They made a temporary stand at several points along the south bank before yielding it entirely to the French, but this was only for the purpose of defending the crossings temporarily. Notably at Fismes, the advance was checked on the southern outskirts of the city, so that the bridge across the river was guarded until the last. At Jonchery, further east, it was the same thing. But in the fighting of yesterday all of these villages were cleaned out, and the occupation of the southern bank became complete.

There can be no doubt that the German loss in material as a result of this rapid advance has been tremendous. The entire salient was a storehouse for military supplies of all kinds, and much of them was undoubtedly taken in the last two days by reason of the very rapidity of the advance. It is presumed that detailed reports will reach us on this point somewhat later, when the Allies have had a chance to check up.

On the British front the Germans have apparently retired across the Ancre and have left the western bank of this stream in British hands. The details of the retirement, however, are absent. Albert, apparently, which is divided by this stream, is still in German hands, as the British report makes no mention of having occupied it.

The section of the river which is referred to probably means that section which runs due north and south from Albert to Beaucourt, as there seems to be no particular reason why the Germans should have retired beyond that point. It is somewhat difficult to interpret the Germans' reason for this move unless it be that they feared a British offensive in force was about to be launched and retired rather than bear the brunt of it.

Even though the Ancre is a very small stream, smaller even than the Vesle, it is still a matter of inconvenience to have to withstand a heavy offensive with it at their backs. The retirement in this case is at any rate very small, only about a half mile, and it would be a mistake at this stage to attach any greater meaning to it than an attempt on the part of the Germans to strengthen their positions defensively.

On the Montdidier-Amiens front the same general statement applies. Here the Germans have given up entirely the western bank of the Avre River from Mesnil as far north as Braches. It may be even further than this, but these limits are those mentioned in the French reports. This line was an awkward salient, filled with small sinuosities, any of which a sudden blow was almost certain to eliminate. Here, again, we have the strengthening of positions with apparently no other motive in this particular sector.

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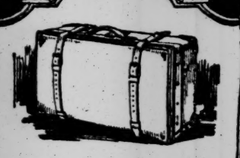

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# CAPT. MANNING DEAD; 20 YEARS A FIGHTER

## Brooklyn Officer Who Was With Pershing in Philippines Fell in Aisne-Marne Battle.

## SEVEN NEW YORKERS IN LIST

### Lieutenant Hanrahan, Border Veteran, Wounded—Father Vows to Avenge Private McNamee.

The casualty list issued yesterday contained the names of thirteen men from the metropolitan district, seven of whom are reported as dead. The dates mentioned in the telegrams to relatives were comparatively recent, and indicated that beginning this week the lists of Marne casualties should be issued.

Captain JOHN STEELE MANNING, dead from wounds, was shot on July 25 in the thick of the fighting in the Marne-Aisne salient. Captain Manning was 38 years of age, and formerly lived at 25 De Koven Street, Brooklyn. He had a brilliant record as a soldier, having served under Pershing in the Philippines, and having won the Victoria Cross for bravery with the Canadian forces in the early days of the war.

Practically his entire life had been spent in the army. Twenty years ago he enlisted as a private, and after tours of duty in this country he was one of the first to see active duty in the Philippines. After his Philippine regular service ended he signed up with the Philippine Constabulary, and served in that organization for years. On April 18, 1916, shortly after the sinking of the Lusitania, he headed a small group of Philippine veterans, who went to Canada and joined the overseas battalions. He was sent over immediately, and was wounded the first month. Back in the trenches he was wounded, gassed, and finally got a certificate of disability. For heroism in rescuing comrades under a withering fire King George designated him for the V. C.

Lieutenant WILLIAM HOPKINS CHANDLER, severely wounded in action on July 19, is 24 years old and quit the Union Theological Seminary to join the army. He was married to Miss Maude Seale of Mt. Holyoke, Mass., three weeks before he went with the 7th Artillery to France last September. He was born in Madura, Southern India, the son of the Rev. J. S. Chandler, Yale '70, who is still stationed there as a missionary. The Lieutenant was graduated at Yale in 1915 with honors. He attended the Plattsburg 1917 camp.

Lieutenant JOSEPH FRANCIS HANRAHAN, severely wounded, is attached to the 101st Infantry, and prior to entering the service lived for fifteen years at 1,722 Third Avenue. He is a Fordham University graduate. He formerly was a member of the 9th Infantry, and served nine months as a First Sergeant under Pershing in Mexico. He was part of the regular noncommissioned quota sent to Plattsburg last January. In his noncom days he won a reputation for cheerful recklessness that got him the nickname of "Happy" Hanrahan. The Rev. Father William P. F. Dooley of St. Columba's Church, 343 West Twenty-fifth Street, said yesterday that when Hanrahan reported at Plattsburg as a prospective commissioned officer the commandant said he didn't look as if he had executive ability. Hanrahan, to prove he had it, gave an order to the clerical force in the office. It wasn't obeyed, and Hanrahan, slightly over six feet, whipped the four men of the staff before the commandant could interfere. So Sergeant Hanrahan started right then to become a Lieutenant.

**De Lacour, Border Veteran.**

Lieutenant REGINALD BEARDSLEY DE LACOUR, severely wounded, lived with his mother at 256 King Street, Stratford, Conn., before he went to Plattsburg's first camp and won a commission. He was one of the 200 graduates picked for immediate overseas duty, and on arriving in France was sent to a machine gun school, where he qualified to command the machine gun company of the 165th Infantry. He served eight months on the border as a member of the First Illinois Cavalry. A brother, Lieutenant Harold F. De Lacour, is stationed at Kelly Field, South San Antonio.

Private WILLIAM JOSEPH McNAMEE was killed in action on July 14, according to the telegram to his father, David McNamee, at 2,465 Eighth Avenue. McNamee, 20 years old, enlisted last January in the 38th Infantry. Upon arrival in France he was transferred as a chauffeur to the First Division Ammunition Train. His father, who gave up a $5,000-a-year job to become a shipbuilder on Staten Island, said yesterday that although he was 47 years old he intended to apply for service in order to avenge the death of his son.

Private PETER SANFORD, killed in action, was a Paterson, N. J., silk weaver when he volunteered for service in Company A, 4th Infantry. His mother, who lives at 1,683 East Twenty-second Street, Paterson, said yesterday:

"It is heartbreaking for a mother to lose her son, but I am consoled by the fact that he gave his life for his country. Corporal Kane, a member of my son's company, wrote me that Peter did not die until he had given a good account of himself. What mother could ask more than that in such a trial?"

Private CHARLES BRENNER, killed in action, was 18 years old when he left his home at 422 East 148th Street, the Bronx, to enlist eighteen months ago. Despite his youth, his widowed mother said yesterday, he had seen service in Mexico with the 16th Infantry. He was formerly employed by Brill Brothers. His mother complained yesterday that since her son's enlistment she had not received a pay allotment from the Government.

**Would Not Be Captured.**

Corporal EDWARD J. BROWN, killed in action, wrote to his father at 16 Hallock Street, Newark, N. J., recently, saying: "I've been nicked up a bit, but no Hun is big enough to ever get me." He was 22 years old and had lived in Newark all his life. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus and of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, where a requiem mass will be said for him this week. He enlisted in the engineers last August and within a month was sent overseas. In a letter to his sister he said: "Don't worry about me, and always remember that I will never allow myself to be taken prisoner by any Hun as long as I am conscious."

Private FRANK ANKELEIN died on July 20 from spinal meningitis, according to the telegram to his father, Ludwig Ankelein of 562 West 149th Street. The elder Ankelein and the mother were both born in Germany, but have been American citizens for fifty-one years. Ankelein was drafted last September and went overseas as a member of Provisional Supply Company A. He was formerly employed by G. Schirmer & Co., music publisher at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. His mother said last night:

"I only hope that the American boys will get the Kaiser and riddle him with bullets and plant one American flag in each bullet hole."

Private HARRY GRAHAM, severely wounded, was shot on July 15, said his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Graham, yesterday at her home, 307 Ocean Avenue, Jersey City. Mrs. Graham did not know her son's regiment, because he had gone abroad as a casual—that is, unattached. Two other sons are serving.

Private TONY GIANNETTI, severely wounded, is 22 years old, and lived at 104 Amity Street, Flushing, when he was drafted in Company B, 304th Infantry, last October. He was born in Italy, was educated in the Flushing public schools, and was a ribbon worker prior to being inducted.

Private EDWIN OLANDER, severely wounded, was a Brooklyn lad, living at 4,002 Eighth Avenue, when he enlisted more than a year ago in the regulars. After arrival in France he was assigned to Company B, 6th Engineers. He is 20 years old, and was graduated at Public School 136 in Brooklyn.

# *285 Casualties Reported; 92 Killed in Action; Army List the Largest So Far Announced.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The total casualties sustained by the American forces abroad—army and Marines—from the beginning, so far as has been disclosed by the official casualty lists, passed the 15,000 mark today. For the army 283 casualties were given out today, bringing the total to 13,164. The day's list is the largest yet reported for the army. For the Marine Corps 2 casualties were given out today, bringing the total to 2,032.

The army casualties announced today included 91 killed in action, 8 died of wounds, 8 died of disease, 1 died in airplane accident, 4 died of accident or other causes, 130 severely wounded, 1 slightly wounded, 31 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 12 missing in action. The Marine Corps casualties announced today included 1 killed in action and 1 severely wounded.

Seventeen commissioned army officers and no commissioned Marine officers were included in today's list. The army officers included are Major John Howard Wills and Lieutenant Forbes Rickard, Jr., killed in action; Captain John S. Manning, died of wounds; Lieutenant Remson Bishop, killed by airplane accident; Captain Melvin William Bridges and Lieutenants King Alexander, William H. Chandler, Andrew H. Green, James P. Kelly, and John P. Kerrigan, severely wounded; Lieutenant Wilfred Reese Browne, wounded to a degree undetermined; Major Harry M. Brown and Lieutenants J. E. Duke, Jr., Ervin David Shaw, Alfred R. Strong, C. H. Tichener, and Rowan H. Tucker, missing.

**SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.**

| Deaths. | Previously Reported. | Reported Aug. 4. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Killed in action | 1,991 | 91 | 2,082 |
| Lost at sea | 291 | 0 | 291 |
| Died of wounds | 899 | 8 | 907 |
| Died of accident or other causes | 611 | 5 | 616 |
| Died of disease | 1,509 | 5 | 1,514 |
| Total | 5,301 | 109 | 5,410 |
| Wounded | 6,882 | 162 | 7,044 |
| Missing, including prisoners | 698 | 12 | 710 |
| Grand total | 12,881 | 283 | 13,164 |

**MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES TO DATE.**

Including those given out today, the Marine Corps casualties in France have been distributed as follows:

| | Officers. | Men. |
|---|---|---|
| Deaths | 28 | 706 |
| Wounded | 31 | 1,189 |
| In hands of enemy | 0 | 1 |
| Missing | 1 | 72 |
| Total | 60 | 1,972 |
| Grand total | | 2,032 |

**ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED AUG. 4.**

Army casualties announced today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

**KILLED IN ACTION—91.**

**Major.**

WILLS, JOHN HOWARD; Mrs. J. W. Craddock, 208 Madison St., Lynchburg, Va., or James A. Anderson, Auburn, Ala.

**First Lieutenant.**

RICKARD, FORBES, Jr.; Mrs. F. Rickard, 950 Lafayette St., Denver.

**Sergeants.**

ACKERMAN, LLOYD C.; Henry C. Ackerman, 615 East Maryland St., Evansville, Ind.
ANDREWS, ALBERT; R. L. Smith, Hugeton, Kan.
AVANT, LESTER; E. S. Avant, Midland City, Ala.
GOFF, OTIS L.; A. J. Goff, Wade, Miss.
NORDQUIST, RAOUL W.; N. Nordquist, 184 Whitsail St., Quincy, Mass.
ROGERS, CHARLES W.; G. V. Rogers, R. F. D. 1, Cob Hill, Ky.
STONECIPHER, M., Mrs. M. Stonecipher, Iuka, Ill.
WEST, CARROL S.; A. T. West, R. F. D. 2, Kezar Falls, Me.
WIECHER, HENRY W.; Mrs. Elizabeth Wiecher, 4,187 Ashland Av., St. Louis, Mo.

**Corporals.**

BROWN, EDWARD J.; E. J. Brown, 88 First St., Newark, N. J.
CHERRY, ROY LEE; M. Cherry, Rousseville, Penn.
COON, DANIEL VINCENT; Mrs. Frank Buer, 1,128 West Main St., Waterbury, Conn.
DAVIS, DAVID W.; O. C. Davis, R. F. D. 2, Hedrick, Iowa.
KAISER, CLAYTON B.; Mrs. Emma Kaiser, R. F. D. 5, Nazareth, Penn.
McGRATH, DANIEL P.; Miss Helen McGrath, St. Agnes Academy, Kansas City, Mo.
MURPHY, JOHN B.; J. P. Murphy, 2,516 Maple St., Dallas, Texas.
OTTO, EDWARD; Mrs. Frieda Otto, Sisseton, S. D.
SHEPPARD, ALBERT; Mrs. Sarah Boswell, 414 Gaylord Av., Ludington, Mich.
STONE, BENJAMIN L.; N. P. Stone, R. F. D. 1, Sanville, Va.
WURST, FRED; Mrs. E. Wurst, 170 Queen St. Dubuque, Iowa.

**Bugler.**

ULEAREY, EDWARD H.; Conrad E. Ulearey, 944 South Mole St., Philadelphia.

**Mechanic.**

FRINK, NOAH C.; E. H. Frink, Charlotte, Vt.

**Cook.**

LANG, WILLIAM J.; Mrs. Frances Lang, 675 Bennet St., Appleton, Wis.

**Privates.**

ANLERSON, EDDIE O.; Albert Anderson, Wilbur, Wash.
BAKER, HERMAN; Harry Baker, 2,356 Harrison Av., Ogden, Utah.
BARCUS, EARL R.; Mrs. Edna N. Barcus, 2,515 Broadway, Indianapolis, Ind.
BARNES, FRANK; Mrs. Lina Barnes, 4,821 McKee Av., Covington, Ky.
BARNSTEAD, ALBERT C.; Mrs. Ada M. Barnstead, 9 Bowers Av., Somerville, Mass.
BERGERON, URBAN; Mrs. Mary Bergeron, 422 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wis.
BLACK, SIMON F.; Mrs. Martin G. Black, R. F. D., Box 113, Union, Mo.
BRENNER, CHARLES; Mrs. Sarah E. Brenner, 530 East 148th St., New York.
BULLERI, GIUSEPPE J.; Pete Bulleri, R. F. D. 4, Ellensburg, Wash.
CARBAUGH, CALVIN A.; Mrs. Belinda Rainhold, 184 South Cherry Av., York, Penn.
CHERBY, FRANK; J. Cherby, 20 Allen St., New London, Conn.
CHRISTIANSON, BERLINA; J. C. Christianson, Viroqua, Wis.
CLEMMER, HERMAN L.; G. J. Miller, R. F. D. 2, Raphine, Va.
CODY, JOHN F.; Mrs. Garrett Cody, 149 Franklin St., Stoneham, Mass.
COLE, CECIL R.; Mrs. Dorothy A. Cole, Box 46, Greenville, Mo.
COX, JAMES C.; William Adkins, 1,228 Herbert St., Indianapolis, Ind.
COZZIE, VICTOR A.; Mrs. Annie Cozzie, 1,253 Pierce St., Philadelphia.
CROCOS, ANGEL; John Pappa, 800 West Johnson St., Fond du Lac, Wis.
DAILY, HENRY; Mrs. A. K. Daily, 2,004 South 16th St., Burlington, Iowa.
DAVIS, RALPH W.; Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, 105 Benton St., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
ENNO, JOHN; Mrs. Rose Karle Crosse, St. Michael, Lacotia Forge, Italy.
FERRY, MICHAEL J.; Mrs. Ellen Sparke, 2,108 North 18th St., Philadelphia.
GERONDO, VITO; Ralph Gerondo, 252 Arch St., Akron, Ohio.
GLOWACKI, WALTER; Mrs. J. Glowacki, 3,269 Pulaski Av., Cleveland, Ohio.
GODESKI, EMET; Karnier Pinduski, 1,522 Allen St., Canton, Ohio.
HAGEMAN, WILLIAM; Mrs. J. Treiber, 473 Calumet St., Appleton, Wis.
HALKER, DAVID CLARENCE; Mrs. C. Halker, 1,311 Market St., Reading, Ohio.
HANRAHAN, LOUIS C.; Michael Hanrahan, Unionville, Conn.
HARRY, FLOYD E.; Mrs. M. Bailey, General Delivery, Osceola, Penn.
HAUCKE, ERNEST H.; Mrs. C. Haucke, Algoma, Wis.
HECKROTH, VERNON B.; Mrs. L. Heckroth, 3,510 North 18th St., Philadelphia.
HUTCHES, JOHN W.; H. H. Hutches, Freeland, La.
JACKSON, HERBERT; Mrs. Edwin Howards, 88 Holden Road, Birmingham, England.
KNOLL, WILLIAM C.; Mrs. C. Knoll, 851 North Fairfield St., Chicago.
KOPRIVICA, GEORGE; V. Koprivica, P. O. Box 506, Jackson, Cal.
LEONARD, ROLLYN E.; J. E. Leonard, 2,701 Fifth St., Emmetsburg, Iowa.
LEVINSON, LOUIS; Henry Levinson, 3,853 West 38th St., Chicago.
LOUGHRAN, DAVID; Mrs. Mary B. Loughran, 745 36th St., Milwaukee.
McKEAN, BATEMAN; Mrs. Eva Peters, 4 Van Scouter St., Hornell, N. Y.
McNAMEE, WILLIAM J.; David McNamee, 427 Fort Washington Av., New York.
McSHERRY, PATRICK; Mrs. Annie Milleron, 923 7th Av., New York.
MARTIN, ALBERT; Wasston Martin, 62 Garden St., Stamford, Conn.
MILLER, CHARLES H.; George Miller, R. F. D. 10, Greenley, Kan.
NEWTON, FRED J.; Mrs. A. Newton, 291 Highland St., Roxbury, Mass.
OSMOLSKI, BOLESLAW; Michael Osmolski, 1 Jackson St., Pawtucket, R. I.
OUELETTE, JOSEPH C.; Mrs. Elizabeth Ouelette, 32 Champa Av., Newton Upper Falls, Mass.
PAPPANDRIKOPOLONOUS, SPERO; Mrs. K. Pappandrikopolonous, Arocova, Kalavropa, Greece.
PLACITELLA, ANTHONY; John Placita, 72 Millard St., Torrington, Conn.
PRATT, HENRY B., JR.; H. B. Pratt, Caribou, Me.
PREDMORE, WESLEY C.; Mrs. Laverne Predmore, Winters, Cal.
QUIGLEY, CHARLES; Mrs. George Quigley, 3,442 Commonwealth Av., Indian Harbor, Ind.
RANEE, F. W.; Frank Ranee, R. F. D. 7, Menominee, Wis.
RASP, CHARLES J.; J. Rasp, 500 McDougal Av., Detroit, Mich.
REED, NORMAN; Frank Reed, R. F. D. 1, Tamaqua, Penn.
ROURKE, G. L.; G. Rourke, Osnabrock, N. D.
HANFORD, PETER J.; Peter Hanford, Sr., 1,083 East 22d St., Paterson, N. J.
SCOTT, ROBERT F.; Mrs. W. L. Scott, Teglar, Idaho.
SEYMOUR, JOHN D.; Miss Ida Spain, 2,205 Blendon Place, St. Louis, Mo.
SMITH, ROBERT C.; Mrs. E. C. Smith, R. F. D. 2, Milwaukee, Ore.
STANLOWICZ, MARIAN; Mrs. A. Stanlowicz, 4,516 Pauline St., Chicago.
STEINMETZ, LOUIS A.; B. Steinmets, 631 Forest Av., Hamilton, Ohio.
SUTTON, CLAIR G.; Mrs. Della Sutton, Westover, Penn.
WEATHERILL, GEORGE T.; William T. Weatherill, Fayette, Mo.
WOLFE, PAUL B.; Mrs. E. Wanley, 2,044 Vermont Av., Connersville, Ind.
YOUNG, REGINALD; Alfred Young, Granville, N. S., Canada.

**DIED FROM WOUNDS—8.**

**Captain.**

MANNING, JOHN S.; Thomas Ridgeway, 23 Dekoren Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Corporals.**

BERRY, BENJAMIN; Ruel M. Berry, Unity, Me.
GARRETT, EARL; Peter Garrett, Windsor, Ill.

**Privates.**

FALLS, ROBERT P.; Ebb Rhodes, Kings Mountain N. C.
GLINES, JOHN A.; J. Glines, Hamilton, Ill.
GREENE, SAMUEL B.; Rachael Greene, Poma Creek, Va.
HICE, LOUIS K.; Mrs. E. M. Hice, 1,109 5th St., Three Rivers, Mich.
WASARAB, MIKE; Andy Wasarab, 211 Dowd St., Lakewood, Ohio.

**DIED OF DISEASE—5.**

**Privates.**

ANKELEIN, FRANK; L. Ankelein, 562 West 149th St., New York.
ELKEY, LEWIS R.; Mrs. Lucy Elkey, Bloomfield, Windsor, Conn.
HEALE, CLARENCE S.; Mrs. Anna Heale, 38 Jefferson Av., Batavia, N. Y.
JORDAN, FRANK; Mrs. F. Jordan, 1,311 East 3d St., Oakland, Cal.
KIELY, FRANK A.; Mrs. Nellie McKevrick, Clinton, Ill.

**DIED OF AIRPLANE ACCIDENT—1.**

**Lieutenant.**

BISHOP, REMSON; J. R. Bishop, 318 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

**DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES—4.**

**Sergeant.**

LAUER, LOUIS GEORGE; Michael Lauer, 2,450 Gay St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

**Wagoner.**

KNAPP, CLYDE W.; J. E. Knapp, Burtrum, Minn.

**Privates.**

CONIFF, WILLIAM M.; Mrs. K. Coniff, 203 North Mills St., Madison, Wis.
SYLVESTER, HERBERT L.; Mrs. Mary Sylvester, 1,245 Sprague St., Shreveport, La

**WOUNDED SEVERELY—130.**

**Captain.**

BRIDGES, MELVIN WILLIAM; Mrs. L. C. Bridges, 325 Englewood Av., Chicago.

**Lieutenants.**

ALEXANDER, KING; W. Alexander, Chambersburg, Penn.
CHANDLER, WILLIAM H.; Mrs. W. H. Chandler, 1,435 Pacific St., Brooklyn.
GREEN, ANDREW H.; Mrs. H. Green, South Harrington St., Raleigh, N. C.
KELLY, JAMES P.; Mrs. J. P. Kelly, 35 Bassett St., Lynn, Mass.
KERRIGAN, JOHN P.; Francis Kerrigan, West Rutland, Vt.
KIRKER, HARRY J.; John E. Kirker, 42 Morton Av., Albany, N. Y.

**Sergeants.**

BERNHARDT, MAX M.; Mrs. E. Bernhardt, 1,437 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.
GEORGE, ELMER O.; H. J. George, Pine St., Orono, Me.
KNIGHT, JAMES G.; J. G. Knight, 403 West Biscoe St., Helena, Ark.
ROBBINS, BENJAMIN H.; Mrs. Cynthia A. Robbins, Sheridan, Wyo.
STRANG, PAUL; Mrs. A. E. Wells, 1,516 Terry St., Houston, Texas.
THOMAS, CHESTER R.; W. H. Thomas, 37 Holt St., Waverly, Mass.
WHITE, ULYSSES S.; Miss J. T. White, 1,502 North 19th St., Philadelphia.

**Corporals.**

BEAVER, CHARLES W.; Mrs. Grace Klinger, 546 East 27th St., Portland, Ore.
BEAVERS, CLIFFORD; Mrs. Leona Ryan, Greenup, Ill.
BONSALL, LOUIS M.; E. Bonsall, Folcraft, Penn.
BRADFIELD, CHAS. A.; Mrs. Eunice L. Bradfield, Burns City, Ind.
BYRNES, JOHN; Mrs. E. Byrnes, Lower Glen, County Waterford, Ireland.
CURNUTT, ADOLPH G.; Rollie Curnutt, 1,514 East Broadway, Sedalia, Mo.
DOLATA, JOSEPH T.; Bernard Gundek, 52½ Lee St., Milwaukee.
FOGG, CECIL W.; Charles H. Fogg, 18 Westminster St., Hyde Park, Mass.
GRASER, FREDERICK; F. J. Graser, Indiana and Polk Sts., Riverside, Cal.
JONES, HAROLD E.; Isaac Jones, 7,034 Paschall Av., Philadelphia.
KIRSCH, EDWARD J.; John Kirsch, Boonville, Ind.
KUHNEL, PAUL; Mrs. L. Kuhnel, Seymour, Mo.
RICHMOND, THOMAS; Thomas Richmond, 2,308 Gerritt St., Philadelphia.
ROBERTSON, JOHN W.; George Robertson, 10 Pendleton St., Brewer, Me.
ROBINSON, MORRIS L.; M. Robinson, care Will Smith, Santa Barbara, Cal.
SHROUT, ALBERT LEE; Mrs. Martha E. Shrout, Frenchburg, Ky.
SIMON, LEE R.; John Simon, Barney, Iowa.
SIMPSON, RILEY B.; Mrs. Betty Simpson, Casey, Ill.
SMITH, ARTHUR W.; Mrs. D. McL. Smith, 44 Aspinwall Road, Dorchester, Mass.
YOUNG, PHILIP W.; Mrs. Florence Albee, R. F. D. 1, Montpeller, Iowa.

**Mechanics.**

DECKER, LLEWELLYN R.; W. A. Decker, 74 Allen St., Bangor, Me.
JACKSON, O. D.; J. W. Jackson, 811 South Yakima Av., Tacoma, Wash.

**Wagoner.**

CONANT, JOHN L.; Mrs. Q. V. Conant, R. F. D. 6, Coldwater, Mich.

**Privates.**

ALLERTON, WILLIAM; Z. Allerton, 3 Cochran Way, Newcastle, Penn.
ALVARO, ANTHONY; R. Frank Alvaro, Box 211, Inwood, N. Y.
ARMELEUK, MAXIN; Mr. Fraschasky, Kiev, Russia, or Lucutt Armeleuk, 124 East Lidberty St., Waterbury, Conn.
BEATY, JOHN D.; J. E. Beaty, 3,201 W St., Lincoln Neb.
BERG, RUDOLPH E. F.; Mrs. E. F. Berg, Absalonsgade 13, Copenhagen, Denmark.
BIGELOW, EUGENE J.; George Bigelow, 65 Minnehaha Apts., St. Paul, Minn.
BLACK, GEORGE E.; Mrs. Elizabeth Black, 406 Pierce St., Lancaster, Ohio.
BLANTON, JOHN; Mrs. Sarah Belcher, Crab Orchard, Ky.
BONNER, GEORGE E.; R. H. Bonner, Box 1039, Fresno, Cal.
BUCK, HERBERT G.; Henry J. Buck, 183 High St., Walpole, Mass.
BUK, FRANK; Miss F. Polik, 2,802 Elm St., Toledo, Ohio.
BURKEY, LLOYD; James Burkey, 725 Pear St., Reading, Penn.
BZOCH, EDWARD; Miss Emma Bzoch, 1,818 Fisk St., Chicago.
CAMERON, HOBERT; Miss Mabel Cameron, Bay State Hospital, Brookline, Mass.
CAMPBELL, JAMES J.; Hugh J. Campbell, 13 Center St., Roxbury, Mass.
CARUANO, STEFANO; Stefano Caruano, 449 East Norwegian St., Pottsville, Penn.
CLARK, ALBERT EDWIN; Mrs. Edwin Clark, 231 West 31st St., Los Angeles, Cal.
CLARK, CLAUDE D.; Cornelis Mayos, Greenfield, Mo.
CLARK, WILLIAM V.; Amos O. Clark, Grimesland, N. C.
COLEMAN, FRANK; Tom Coleman, Tiger, Ga.
CORSEN, CHARLES H.; Mrs. Sarah Corsen, 516 South Columbus St., Lancaster, Ohio.
COULTON, LEONARD; Jonathan Coulton, Morrisville, Penn.
CROCKETT, NEWKIRK; Mrs. A. C. Crockett, Riverside, Conn.
DERRY, JOHN; E. Derry, Petersburg, Ill.
DOGNOG, TOM; Tom Romano, 819 Manhattan St., Pittsburgh, Penn.
DUNCAN, VICTOR E.; Miss Hazel May Duncan, R. F. D. 1, Mason, N. H.
DWINAL, DONALD C.; C. F. Dwinal, 324 Essex St., Bangor, Me.
ELL, THORNTON K.; Charles Ell, Carroll, Ohio.
FENSTERMACHER, KIMBER B.; John W. Fenstermacher, 342 Center St., Schuylkill Haven, Penn.
GEGLETTI, DANIEL; Miss Constantina Gegletti, 116 Hartford St., Ashley, Penn.
GORMAN, ALBERT; Charles Dunbar, 403 Roxbury St., Keene, N. H.
GRAHAM, HARRY; Lilian Webb, Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.
GRISWALD, GLEN C.; John C. Griswald, R. F. D. 6, Cortland, N. Y.
HANSEN, JOHN E.; John A. Hansen, Box 4, Vaughan, Mont.
HAWKINS, RALPH L.; Mrs. F. S. Hawkins, 139 Lexington St., Woburn, Mass.
HENDRICKSON, DILLEY; Thomas Hendrickson, Four Mile, Bell Co., Ky.
HENSHALL, WILLIAM H.; Mrs. J. Henshall, 86 Shore St., Taunton, Mass.
HINKLE, JOHN L.; Edward Hinkle, Chalfont, Penn.
HUNKER, ERNEST F.; Mrs. E. W. Hunker, 735 Main St., Winchester, Conn.
JACOBSON, OTTO H.; H. A. Jacobson, Britt, Iowa.
JEANETTE, TONY; John Jeanette, 101½ Amity St., Flushing, N. Y.
JEWETT, NORMAN R.; E. C. Jewett, Smith St., Fryeburg, Me.
JOHNSON, CARL O.; T. S. Johnson, Pomeroy, Ia.
KELCHNER, JEFFERSON W.; Mrs. Ellen Genard, 331 Penn St., Reading, Penn.
KELLER, CARL RAYMOND; Mrs. A. Keller, Connersville, Ind.
KMIOTEK, ALOYSIUS; Antonio Kmiotek, 102 West Miller St., Newcastle, Penn.
KUKAN, STEPHEN; Mrs. Juda Kukan, 523 North Harting Av., Chicago.
LABINSKI, STANLEY; Mrs. Anna Labinski, 520 South Chrisnans Av., Owasso, Mich.
LAPLANTE, EMIL; Mrs. H. Laplante, 63 Temple St., Waterville, Me.
LEFTER, ORVILLE W.; W. M. Lefter, Park City, Utah.
LEIBEY, PAUL L.; Charles F. Leibey, Hamburg, Penn.
LORENSEN, WILLIAM C.; Mrs. Herman Knoke, 2,615 Sheffield Av., Chicago.
McCLANAHAN, WILLIAM F.; Mrs. J. H. McClanahan, Riviera, Texas.
McDERMOTT, ROBERT; Mrs. Bridget McDermott, 3,038 Penna Av., Pittsburgh.
MANLEY, GERALD ANTHONY; John Manley, Hill St., Archbald, Penn.
MIDDLETON, DAVID A.; David A. Middleton, 2,921 West 6th St., Chester, Penn.
MILLER, DANIEL D.; Mrs. Wilson D. Royer, 26 Beech St., Morristown, Penn.
MILLER, JOSEPH; Fred Losier, Clarion, Ia.
MILLER, ROBERT R.; Mrs. R. R. Miller, Fort Clinton, Penn.
MUSSELMAN, LLOYD M.; Harry Musselman, 407 Market St., Perkasie, Penn.
OLANDER, EDWIN; Mrs. T. Olander, 4,002 5th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
OLSON, E.; Mrs. S. Sandahl, Montevideo, Minn.
PARRETT, JAMES; E. A. Parrett, R. F. D. 2, Elmer, Mo.
PENDER, LOT J.; Mrs. J. E. Pender, 58 Island St., Keene, N. H.
PIERCE, HARVEY V.; Mrs. Lettie Pierce, 1 Morse St., Augusta, Me.
POTTS, ERNEST R.; Charles Potts, Lexington, N. C.
RAAB, ALBERT H.; Edward Raab, 2 West Rose St., Tamaqua, Penn.
RAINEY, GEORGE A.; Mrs. Lewis R. Walters, Bascom, Ohio.
RAPP, JOHN; Mrs. M. A. Lyers, 1,248 Juniata St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
RENEAU, ROBERT T.; Harry C. Reneau, Newport, Tenn.
RONACZYNSKI, STEFAN; Mrs. Mary Robaczynski, 1,813 Reed St., Erie, Penn.
ROGERS, FRANK V.; Frank S. Rogers, 6 Sacramento St., Cambridge, Mass.
RONGO, MICHAEL; Joseph Rongo, 389 Waverly Place, Long Branch, N. J.
ROTH, HENRY H.; Mrs. M. C. Roth, Box 8, Devils Lake, N. D.
ROWAN, JOHN V.; Mrs. Gertrude Rowan, 2 Sunbury Gardens, Rathmes, Dublin, Ireland.
ROWE, WILMER M.; Martin L. Rowe, Williamstown, Dauphin Co., Penn.
RUDD, RUDOLPH; Cooper Rudd, Van Norman, Mont.
RUDOLPH, EDWARD W.; Mrs. L. Rudolph, 328 Fulton St., Carthage, Mo.
ST. JEAN, PAUL J.; Paul St. Jean, 79 Main St., Somersworth, N. H.
SCHOSKER, PAUL; Michael Schosker, Delphos, Ohio.
SHARP, WILLIAM E.; W. E. Sharp, 505 Upson Av., El Paso, Texas.
SHEARER, PAUL EDWARD; Clarence S. Shearer, Box T, Springdale, Penn.
STEVENSON, STANLEY JOHN; Mrs. James Lance, 3,318 Nelson Av., Youngstown, Ohio.
STOUD, EDWARD L.; Mrs. G. E. Stoud, Lower City, Schuylkill Co., Penn.
SUFFRON, ISADORE; Mike Suffron, 1,010 Michigan Av., Detroit, Mich.
THOMAS, DAVID S.; Mrs. Jane Thomas, 620 Pine St., Leadville, Col.
UPTON, RAYMOND; Mrs. J. V. Heidrich, 3,229 North Carlisle St., Philadelphia.
WELCHER, JOHN W.; Grant Welcher, Van Wert, Ia.
WISTHOFF, CHARLES W.; Mrs. Sarah Wisthoff, Acampo, Cal.
WOLFE, RAYMOND W.; Mrs. Raymond Wolfe, East Locust St., Lancaster, Ohio.
WOOD, ERNEST P.; Mrs. Millie J. Wood, 643 East Central St., Franklin, Mass.
WRIGHT, SIMON P.; Mrs. Eliza E. Wright, Rural Hall, N. C.
YATES, WILLIAM B.; Mrs. Nannie Yates, 4th St., Richmond, Ky.

**SLIGHTLY WOUNDED—1.**

**Private.**

FRANKLIN, GEORGE; Mrs. Mary Franklin, 1,238 44th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.

**WOUNDED (DEGREE UNDETERMINED)—31.**

**Lieutenant.**

BROWNE, WILFRED R.; Mrs. W. R. Browne, 142 Richardson Sts, Atlanta, Ga.

**Sergeants.**

BUCKMASTER, J. VIRGIL; J. W. Buckmaster, Stuart, Iowa.
CALDWELL, JAMES N.; J. Caldwell, Crown City, Ohio.
THOMSEN, HERMAN W.; Herman Thomsen, Sr., East Peru, Iowa.

**Corporals.**

BURDICK, CHARLES R.; G. Burdick, Farragut, Iowa.
FLYNN, WALTER D.; L. A. Flynn, R. F. D. 1, Shenandoah, Iowa.

**Privates.**

ANDROCHEK, JACOB; Thomas Polyotski, 215 Longmid Av., West Park, Ohio.
BURROWS, RALPH; Mrs. W. L. Lahn, Vinton, Iowa.
DECKER, SAMUEL; Mrs. Anna Decker, Cokesburg, Penn.
EDWARDS, JAMES J.; J. M. Edwards, Waynesville, N. C.
FERRELL, JOE T.; Mrs. Vera E. Ferrell, R. F. D. 2, Dill, Okla.
FLAHERTY, FRANK; F. F. Flaherty, Anamosa, Iowa.
FICK, WILLIAM L.; A. W. Fick, Pinconning, Mich.
GROTH, ERNEST F.; Mrs. A. Groth, 629 Michigan St., Grand Rapids, Mich.
HANCOCK, FRANK P.; Mrs. A. B. Hancock, 316 Hill St., Dubuque, Iowa.
HARPER, WILL B.; T. E. Harper, Blanchard, Iowa.
HEAD, LYLE T.; Miss L. Head, Greenfield, Iowa.
HERRLE, EDWARD J.; J. Herrle, 916 9th St., Oshkosh, Wis.
HOLVERS

# PLAN ARMY OF MEN FOR OUR NEW SHIPS

## Training Schools in Next Twelve Months Will Supply 36,000 For Merchant Fleet.

## NAVY TO MAN TRANSPORTS

### Will Draw on Naval Reserve and Program May Go Over 100,000—Port Facilities to be Increased.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Plans are being made on an extensive scale by the United States Shipping Board and the navy to provide man power for the rapidly growing fleet of transports and cargo carriers and to make vast improvements at port terminals to expedite the movement of the ships.

The Shipping Board Training Schools expect to provide not less than 36,000 trained men during the next twelve months who will be prepared as civilian crews to man the new merchant vessels. These civilian crews will be supplemented by men of the Naval Reserve, trained under the auspices of the Navy Department, who will man boats carrying soldiers, ammunition, and other supplies to France. The navy program may go well over 100,000 men who will be made available for such purposes.

It is the hope of the Shipping Board and the navy to lay the foundation for a program which will make possible the manning of the shipping now and after the war with all-American crews.

"The division of tonnage is based on an agreement between the Shipping Board and the Navy Department dating from last year, which has not been changed," said Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board today. "The ships used by the navy for transporting troops and animals, as well as cargoes of war materials, through the war zone, are manned by naval crews. Ships making commercial voyages through the war zone and to all other parts of the world are manned by civilian crews.

**Merchant Marine Training System.**

"The Shipping Board since the war began has been building up a training system for merchant officers and crews that will now be used to its full capacity for producing the men needed in the merchant marine. This system, under the direction of the board's recruiting service, now has ten training ships and receiving ships actually in commission, and three others authorized, two of the latter for the Gulf and the Great Lakes, respectively.

"The board's Atlantic Training Squadron, based at Boston, has three cruising training ships, which make regular visits to Philadelphia, New York, Norfolk, and other ports. A receiving ship is maintained at New York and another at Norfolk.

"In a Pacific squadron are four training vessels, two based at San Francisco and two at Seattle. The Gulf training ship will be based at New Orleans, and the Great Lakes ship at Cleveland.

"The output of these training vessels will be 3,000 men a month. Young Americans from all sections of the country are wanted for this service. The board maintains more than 6,000 neighborhood recruiting stations at drug stores where they may enroll. Their transportation will be paid to the nearest training station, and they will receive an intensive course in sea training that will fit them in the shortest possible time for service in the merchant fleets of their country. In the next twelve months approximately 36,000 will be accepted for training. Several thousand have already trained."

Study of the man power for the merchant marine from every angle presented by war conditions and the future trade requirements of the country has been put in the hands of a special commission of the United States Shipping Board. It is composed of George Nichols of Boston and New York, cotton manufacturer and business organization expert; A. S. Hebble of New York, Southern Pacific Shipping Service, and Dr. E. M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College, an authority on labor problems, at present connected with the War Department. William C. Ewing of Boston is Secretary.

**Increase of Port Facilities.**

The problem of increasing port and terminal facilities for immediate betterment of the service, as well as after the war, is being taken up with the same thoroughness.

"A doubling, and perhaps trebling, of docks, piers, marine railways, and terminal facilities in general of Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific ports will probably be called for by the swiftly increasing American merchant marine," an announcement by the Shipping Board says. "To provide for the fullest possible service of the ships, once they are released from traffic, even new ports may become necessary.

"The survey of port facilities undertaken shows them taxed to capacity by the present shipping—in many instances overtaxed, and in nearly all instances, unless they are speedily expanded, facing serious congestion. This is especially true of the facilities of New York Harbor, the greatest problem of port development in the world today.

"All Southern ports face phenomenal expansion. Among the larger problems is the diversion of imports and exports from Northern to Southern ports, especially those going to and from the Middle West. A great deal of the enormous trade in sight with South America is prospectively considered in relation with the ports of the South.

"All the Pacific ports, if British shipping history points a moral, face likewise notable expansion of trade with the Orient."


CONCRETE WHITE FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION CO. NEW YORK

Fire Insurance won't help much to replace your destroyed buildings and their contents these days. Aside from loss of business — duplicating machinery is a big problem. Why not

Let WHITE build it of CONCRETE.

White Fireproof Construction Company NEW YORK

A GENERATION AGO

there were more sales of city land than mortgages; now there are more mortgages than sales. That shows how popular mortgage investments have become. Get your bit—in Guaranteed Mortgages.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
383 E. 149th St., N.Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
*We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.*

*Are You Haunted by the Idea*

That
The things
You charged
Weeks ago
And have since
Thrown aside or
Worn out are
*Not Yet Paid For!*

The silk hose, for example, that "ran" after a few wearings—
The hats which, somehow, didn't look so well after wearing them with another dress—
The dress which you spoiled—
The articles you unfortunately held over the refund period and must now settle for—
Forever living with past debts and contracting others daily.

*Why Endure This Anxiety?*

In this store we offer you the conveniences of a charge account minus its worries.

*Our D. A. System of Shopping*

is simplicity itself. You deposit a sum of money in a D. A. account at 4%. Any amount. It is your money. You pay as you go. Against it you

*Charge Yourself*

with your purchases, and the balance remaining to your credit is the limit of your spending until you deposit more money. Spending in this manner inspires a closer regard for the value of a dollar. You shop in the ordinary way, simply giving the sales clerk your name and address and D. A. number.

*Some Added Conveniences, Etc.*

—Your money goes further, article for article.
—You are freed of the month-end agonies.
—You can shop by phone and remain home to receive the goods.
—No embarrassing collector AT THE DOOR will request delayed payment of your bill.

—Out of town customers can shop by mail with no single added item of expense.
—You can draw out any part or all of your account at any time, receiving interest on it up to the day of withdrawal.

Ask for Particulars.

*R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.*

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

Buy War Savings Stamps and Help Win The War. Thrift Stamps And War Savings Stamps May Be Bought in Any Department Store In The City and in Hundreds Of Other Places.

Store Hours Until Further Notice
Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes 5:30 P. M., Except Saturdays, When the Store Open 9 A. M., Closes 12 Noon

**Important:**

Complying with the request of the War Industries Board, we will make only one delivery a day over each route covered by our store delivery. Merchandise for credit or exchange must be returned within three days. To accomplish this we earnestly solicit the further co-operation of our patrons.

*Broadway at 34th Street*

# Saks & Company

*'Phone Greeley 2626*

"In the Heart of New York"—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L."

**For Men—**

Goodyear White Canvas Keds for general and sports wear. Made of White Canvas with White rubber soles and real leather insoles. Remarkably priced Monday:

Oxfords, $1.50
High Shoes, $1.75

Beginning Today, Monday, on the Sixth Floor

## The Annual August Sale of Furs

*Coats, Coatees, Capes, Muffs and Sets*

### At Much Below Today's Market Values

¶ Since the purchase of these fine furs, many months ago, prices have advanced more rapidly, more constantly, than has ever before been known. We have not taken advantage of these conditions by pricing our furs according to present wholesale costs, but will adhere strictly to our usual policy of sharing the substantial savings effected—***savings that are fully 33% on present prices***—with our customers.

**Only One-Third Need Be Paid Now**

on any garment selected, the balance to become due when you take your furs from our Cold Storage Vaults in November. On the opening day of the sale—Monday—the following remarkable values will be offered:

Hudson Seal Coats.....Special $150, $175, $195, $215
Nutria Coats.....Special $145, $160, $175, $195
Natural Muskrat Coats.....Special $105, $115 and $125
Caracul Coats.....Special $150, $175 and $200

Hudson Seal Cape Coatee with Beautiful Squirrel Collar Special.....$67.50

Hudson Stoles.....$39.50.....Muffs..$10 to $15
Fox Scarfs.....$30 to $39.50.....Sets.....$74.50
Wolf Scarfs.....$24.50.....Sets.....$48.50
Skunk Animal Scarfs.....$30.....Muffs.....$32.50
Beaver Scarfs.....$34.50.....Muffs.....$30

**Genuine Seal Coats Made to Order at Remarkable Prices**

We will take orders for a limited quantity of Genuine Seal Coats to individual order, at prices much below regular, until Aug. 31 only.

*Furs Listed as Hudson Seal are Seal-dyed Muskrat*

**A Switch or Transformation**

is absolutely essential to a well-groomed, smart hairdressing. We shall feature today:

Natural Wavy Switches.....Special $3.95
Natural Wavy Transformations, half sizes.....Special $3.95

Limited to Monday and Tuesday

## Sale of Toilet Articles

### At Very Modest Prices

Samurai Corylopsis Talcum Powder, 1 lb. pkg.....19c
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 40c size, 35c; 75c size.....65c
Park & Tilford Bay Rum, 8 oz. bottle.....35c
Park & Tilford Bay Rum, 13 oz. bottle.....65c
Park & Tilford Bay Rum, 21 oz. bottle.....85c
Prophylactic Tooth Brushes, adult's size, selected seconds..19c
Keep Clean Hair Brushes, excellent hair brush for.....58c
Keep Clean Military Brushes, reg. $1.25 pair.....90c
Bath Brushes, detachable handles, reg. 60c., at.....45c
Velvo Wash Cloths, embroidered edges, each.....12½c
Rubber Bath Sponges, reg. 35c.....29c
Rubber Bathing or Diving Caps, reg. 25c.....18c
Peroxide Bath Soap, large cake, 10c; dozen.....$1.10
Jergens Violet Glycerine Soap, box of 3 cakes.....25c
Castile Soap, 2½ lb. bars.....49c

Monday and Tuesday, an Important

## Clearance of Women's Coats and Capes

*Beautifully developed in the most wanted materials*

### At Radically Reduced Prices

Incomplete assortments of the most charming coats and capes shown in our stocks this season, beautifully tailored in Charmeuse, Satin, Silk Faille, Silk Poplin, Taffeta, Army Cloth and Serge.

Coats.....*Were $15 and $18.50...Now* $8.95
Coats.....*Were $22.50 and $25...Now* $12.50
Coats.....*Were $29.50 to $39.50..Now* $18.50
Coats & Capes..*Were $39.50 to $55....Now* $25
Coats & Capes..*Were $49.50 to $75....Now* $35

*Monday and Tuesday—We Shall Offer*

The Entire Balance of Our

## Women's Mid-Summer Frocks

### At Radically Reduced Prices

For an event of this kind, the selection of styles is most unusual, and each and every dress in the collection is a value worth your immediate attention.

**Foulard and Taffeta Silk Dresses** that were formerly $20.....Now } $15.00
**Silk Gingham Dresses** that were formerly $20.....Now } $13.75
**Foulard and Georgette Crepe Combination Dresses** that were $25 and $29.50.....Now } $18.50
**Small Lots of Foulard and Georgette Combination Dresses** that were $35 to $39.50.....Now } $25.00

### Cool and Summery Cotton Dresses Greatly Reduced

Dresses *Formerly $18.50 to $29.50*.....$9.75
Dresses *Formerly $15 and $18.50*.....$9.75
Dresses *Formerly $10.95 and $12.50*.....$7.95
Dresses *Formerly $8.95 and $10*.....$5.95

### Women's Washable Skirts Reduced to $2.75

Skillfully tailored Gabardine skirts with novelty pockets and detachable belts. At $2.75 they are certainly most remarkable. Waistbands 25 to 36.

Monday and Tuesday on the Sixth Floor

## Women's Motor Coats Special at $6.95

Smart, cleverly cut full flared motor model, with belt that helps to emphasize the flare. Fashioned of Dark Grey Mohair of unusual quality.

### Help Your Country Every Day

**By Investing in War Savings Stamps**

Not all of us can take up arms, but we all can do our share in helping to defeat the barbarous Hun. If you are unable to go over seas, do your bit over here by purchasing at least one thrift stamp a day.

Beginning This Monday Morning

## Sale of 1,600 Children's Colored and White Dresses

### At ⅓ Below Regular Prices

Clean, cleverly styled little frocks in a wonderful range of models, being a special purchase from one of New York's most prominent manufacturers. Developed in Chambrays, Lawns, Gingham, Dimity and Poplin. The values are most extraordinary. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

Regularly $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3 and $4

**Now $1, $1.35, $1.65, $2, $2.65**

On the Fourth Floor—A Remarkable

## Sale of Women's Satin Bathing Costumes

Regularly $5.95 and $6.95

**Special at $3.95**

A most remarkable special purchase of a manufacturer's surplus stock, together with higher priced costumes from our regular stock.

The styles are decidedly new and unusually charming, including coatee, waistline and slip-on effects.

Fashioned of Satin, trimmed in contrasting colors. Sizes 34 to 44 in the assortment.

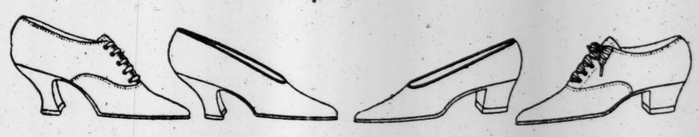
***A Real Opportunity!***

Most Remarkable Values Are Now To Be Had In the

**Special Sale of First Quality**

## Hood White Leisure Shoes at $2.65

Sold Regularly at $3 and $3.50



Hood White Sea Island Canvas Leisure Shoes are the most graceful designed for Summer wear. They are light of weight, very serviceable and may be had in this special sale in four distinct styles, as *illustrated*. Soles and heels are of a special composition proved to be more durable even than leather. Sizes are 1 to 8; widths: with Louis XV. heels, A to D; with military heels, B to D.

*Second Floor.*

# ICHIYA KUMAGAE BEATS HAROLD TAYLOR IN FINAL MATCH FOR METROPOLITAN TENNIS TITLE

## LOCAL TENNIS TITLE GOES TO NIPPONESE

### Ichiya Kumagae Triumphs Over Harold Taylor in Metropolitan Singles Final.

### WINS IN STRAIGHT SETS

### Play of Youngster Erratic—Doubles Laurels Captured by Rosenbaum and Baggs.

Ichiya Kumagae, the sterling little Japanese net star, gained another title for himself yesterday when he defeated Harold Taylor, in the final round of the Metropolitan singles championship on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge with the score 6—2, 6—3, 6—1. Whether Kumagae would have won had the champion, George Myers Church, been able to defend, can only be left to the imagination. Church is now in the aviation service and the task of upholding the tennis traditions of the local district devolved upon Taylor. The youngster played good tennis, but the task imposed upon him was all too heavy.

Early in the day it looked as if the match would have to be abandoned when a heavy rainstorm swept over the courts. Later it cleared and the singles and doubles finals were decided. The last named event went to Dr. William Rosenbaum and Fred C. Baggs. They defeated Charles Chambers and Dr. H. J. Mollenhauser at 6—3, 6—4, 6—1.

Doubtless the slippery condition of the court had much to do with the style of play employed by the Japanese. He forsook almost entirely his recently perfected net game and confined his attention to driving from the deep court. Apparently he was unwilling to risk a fall by taking up his place for a volleying game at the barrier.

Even without the additional strength which has been developed in his game by the net play, Kumagae was the master of Taylor. The youngster played an impetuous game, flashing forth brilliant shots of varied assortment, only to have them dimmed somewhat by the errors which cropped out in his forecourt play. He was erratic and this was fatal before the steadiness of the Japanese.

It was rather amazing to those who have seen Taylor play on other occasions to witness the breaking up of his game at the net. Usually this is one of the strong features of his tennis. It is probable that the fault was augmented by the play of Kumagae. The looping drive which the Nipponese injected into the contest during most of the three sets is a puzzle to one who has not been schooled in the art of smothering the shots from directly over the barrier. Taylor could not do this and in attempting to volley he was forced into errors because of lack of control.

Outs and nets were of frequent occurrence. There were times when Taylor shot through his opponent's courts some pretty passing shots either down the lines or across court, but there was never any sustained effort.

Taylor started out well, so auspiciously in fact that Kumagae looked for the moment like rather a weak contender. But those who have followed the play of the Japanese were not in the least deceived. They realized the latent strength of Kumagae's game, but at the same time it was inspiring to see Taylor break through the service of his rival in the first game of the opening set and follow by taking his own service, both of the games going to him at 4—2. It was a flash of keen tennis, but it was only a flash for the inscrutable Kumagae calmly proceeded to run off game after game until he had the set safely tucked away.

The start of the second set dispelled any thought that Taylor would be able to achieve success. Kumagae began more and more to disrupt Taylor's game and while the score was a bit closer than in the first set it was plain that it was only a question of time before the crown would be bestowed on Kumagae.

In the last set Taylor won only one game, that the first of the set. After that Kumagae was always in command of the situation and only one game, the last was carried to deuce.

The point score:

**Ichiya Kumagae vs. Harold Taylor.**

| | FIRST SET. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kumagae | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4—29 | 6 |
| Taylor | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0—17 | 2 |
| | SECOND SET. | | | | | | | |
| Kumagae | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 4—29 | 6 |
| Taylor | 1 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2—21 | 3 |
| | THIRD SET. | | | | | | | |
| Kumagae | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5—27 | 6 |
| Taylor | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3—13 | 1 |

## BATH BEACH NATATORS WIN.

### Take Y. M. H. A. Swimming Meet from Rival Clubs.

Swimmers of the Bath Beach and Washington Heights Branches of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, tied yesterday for stellar honors in the annual aquatic meet of the Metropolitan League, held at the West End Baths. Each had fifteen points. Because of the fact that the Bath Beach natators achieved first places in two of the four events decided, they were awarded the meet, as the Washington Heights swimmers gained first in only the diving contest. The Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. was third with ten tallies.

The most interesting race came in the quarter-mile swim. This went to S. Cohen of the Ninety-second Street Branch. Cohen swam in easy fashion over the first 220 yards, but in the last half of the journey he increased his stroke and opened up a wide gap.

The summaries:

50-Yard Swim.—Won by L. Brower, Bath Beach Y. M. H. A.; A. Scister, Washington Heights Y. M. H. A., second; A. Gumm, Bath Beach Y. M. H. A., third. Time—0:29 3-5.

440-Yard Swim.—Won by S. Cohen, 92d Street Y. M. H. A.; F. Lindenbaum, Bath Beach Y. M. H. A., second; E. Baker, Washington Heights Y. M. H. A., third. Time—6:50.

Diving Contest.—Won by S. Baker, Washington Heights Y. M. H. A.; S. Cohen, 92d Street Y. M. H. A., second; V. Cohen, 92d Street Y. M. H. A., third.

150-Yard Relay Swim.—Won by Bath Beach Y. M. H. A. first team; Washington Heights Y. M. H. A., second; Bath Beach Y. M. H. A. second team, third. Time—2:58.

## MULFORD IN AUTO CHASE.

### Veteran Driver to Compete In Sheepshead Bay Race.

Ralph Mulford, the all-around automobile driver, is the second champion to enter the International Sweepstakes to be run at Sheepshead Bay Speedway Saturday afternoon, Aug. 17. His entry was received last night. Arthur Duray, the French speed king, was entered Saturday by Harry S. Harkness.

Mulford this season is driving with more skill and daring than ever before. He has finished well up among the leaders in the several long races contested this season, but expects to show the way to the field of starters in the coming $25,000 sweepstakes. Mulford says it is the first time he will race for his own money on the local track, but he figures he will get back his $2,000, besides the $15,000 or so to be added by the management.

This will be Duray's first appearance at the Sheepshead course, and the French pilot means to impress Eastern auto enthusiasts with his ability in the coming race. Harkness reserved until Aug. 10 the right to nominate the car which the Frenchman will drive. The sportsman also declared the rule making each driver put up $2,000 toward the $25,000 purse guaranteed by the management to be the greatest advance made in auto racing in many years.

The management has sent word to Ralph De Palma, Dario Resta, and Louis Chevrolet, asking them to enter at once if they intend to compete.

Giants today with Chicago, 3:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

## BASEBALL

### YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
No games were scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
**St. Louis, 7; New York, 6.** (First game.)
**St. Louis, 5; New York, 3.** (Second game.)
**Boston, 2; Cleveland, 1.** (First game; 12 innings.)
**Cleveland, 2; Boston, 0.** (Second game.)
**Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 6.** (First game.)
**Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 2.** (Second game; 10 innings.)
**Washington, 7; Detroit, 0.** (First game.)
**Detroit, 7; Washington, 6.** (Second game; 18 innings.)

### STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 63 | 33 | .656 |
| New York | 58 | 39 | .598 |
| Pittsburgh | 50 | 44 | .532 |
| Brooklyn | 43 | 51 | .457 |
| Philadelphia | 43 | 51 | .457 |
| Cincinnati | 42 | 51 | .452 |
| Boston | 42 | 55 | .433 |
| St. Louis | 42 | 59 | .416 |

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 61 | 40 | .604 |
| Cleveland | 58 | 44 | .569 |
| Washington | 55 | 45 | .550 |
| New York | 48 | 49 | .495 |
| Chicago | 47 | 51 | .480 |
| St. Louis | 45 | 53 | .459 |
| Detroit | 44 | 56 | .440 |
| Philadelphia | 39 | 59 | .398 |

### WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
**Chicago at New York.**
Games start at 3:30.)
**Cincinnati at Brooklyn.**
(Game starts at 3:30.)
**Pittsburgh at Boston.**
**St. Louis at Philadelphia.**

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
**New York at St. Louis.**
**Philadelphia at Chicago.**
**Washington at Detroit.**
**Boston at Cleveland.**

## RED SOX ARE HELD EVEN.

### Cleveland Blanks Boston After Losing First Game.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 4.—By breaking even with Boston today Cleveland took three out of the series of four. Boston won the first game, 2 to 1, in twelve innings, and the locals the second, 2 to 0, in six innings, it being stopped by rain. Spectacular fielding by Hooper, Roth, and Speaker held down the scores.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

| BOSTON (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hopper,rf | 6 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Shean,2b | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Strunk,cf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Ruth,p | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| McInnis,1b | 5 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 0 |
| Whitem'n,lf | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Scott,ss | 5 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 7 |
| Cochran,3b | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Mayer,c | 5 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Total | 43 | 2 | 8 | 36 | 17 |

| CLEVELAND (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Graney,lf | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Chapman,ss | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Speaker,cf | 5 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Roth,rf | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Wood,2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Johnston,1b | 5 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Harper,rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Lavan,ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Ainsmith,c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Ayers,p | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Hall,p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| aGriggs | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 39 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 5 |

a Batted for Kallio in third.
Errors—Cobb, Veach, Stanage.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —2 |
| Detroit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —0 |

Two-base hits—Shotton, Milan, Schulte, (2,) Ayers, Judge. Stolen bases—Young, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Shanks. Double play—Kavanagh and Bush. Left on base—Washington, 5; Detroit, 8. Base on balls—Off Kallio, 1; Ayers, 2; Hall, 1. Hits—Off Kallio, 7 in 3 innings; Hall, 4 in 6. Struck out—By Kallio, 2; Ayers, 3. Losing pitcher—Kallio.

SECOND GAME.

| DETROIT. (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bush,ss | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| R.Jones,3b | 6 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Cobb,cf | 6 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Veach,lf | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Kavan'h,1b | 6 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 0 |
| Harper,rf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Young,2b | 5 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Spencer,c | 7 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 0 |
| C.Jones,p | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Dauss,p | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Total | 64 | 7 | 16 | 54 | 22 |

| WASHINGTON (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shotton,lf | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Foster,3b | 7 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Judge,1b | 8 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Milan,cf | 8 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 0 |
| Schulte,rf | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Shanks,2b | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Lavan,ss | 7 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 4 |
| Ainsmith,c | 6 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 2 |
| Johnson,p | 8 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Total | 64 | 6 | 13 | *52 | 19 |

*One out when winning run scored.
Errors—Shotton, Shanks, Harper, Young (2.)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —1—7 |
| Wash'ton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —0—6 |

Two-base hits—Schulte, Spencer, Milan, Cobb. Three-base hits—Veach, Shotton. Stolen bases—R. Jones, Veach, Shanks. Sacrifice hits—R. Jones, 3; Ainsmith, Schulte. Double plays—Johnson and Lavan; Bush, Young, and Kavanagh. Left on bases—Washington, 13; Detroit, 16. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 8; C. Jones, 4; Dauss, 3. Hits—Off C. Jones, 8 in 8 innings, (none out in 9th;) Dauss, 5 in 10. Struck out—By Johnson, 4; C. Jones, 2; Dauss, 6. Wild pitch—Johnson. Winning pitcher—Dauss.

## COBB BREAKS UP GAME.

### His Double Wins Eighteen-Inning Clash with Senators.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 4.—A two-base hit by Cobb, following Bush's single and R. Jones's sacrifice, gave Detroit an eighteen-inning 7 to 6 victory over Washington in the second game of today's double-header. Washington won the first game, 7 to 0, by free hitting.

Washington tied the score in the ninth inning of the second game on two singles and Shotton's triple. In the thirteenth Cobb threw out a runner at the plate and again in the fourteenth two were thrown out there by Bush.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

| WASHINGTON. (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shotton,lf | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Foster,3b | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Judge,1b | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| Milan,cf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Schulte,rf | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Shanks,2b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Lavan,ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Ainsmith,c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Ayers,p | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 36 | 7 | 11 | 27 | 7 |

| DETROIT. (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bush,ss | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| R.Jones,3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Cobb,cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Veach,lf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Kavan'gh,1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 |
| Harper,rf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Young,2b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Stanage,c | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Kallio,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Hall,p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| aGriggs | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 33 | 0 | 7 | 27 | 8 |

a Batted for Kallio in third.
Errors—Cobb, Veach, Stanage.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —7 |
| Detroit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —0 |

Two-base hits—Shotton, Milan, Schulte, (2,) Ayers, Judge. Stolen bases—Young, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Shanks. Double play—Kavanagh and Bush. Left on base—Washington, 5; Detroit, 8. Base on balls—Off Kallio, 1; Ayers, 2; Hall, 1. Hits—Off Kallio, 7 in 3 innings; Hall, 4 in 6. Struck out—By Kallio, 2; Ayers, 3. Losing pitcher—Kallio.

SECOND GAME.

| DETROIT. (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bush,ss | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| R.Jones,3b | 6 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Cobb,cf | 6 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Veach,lf | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Kavan'h,1b | 6 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 0 |
| Harper,rf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Young,2b | 5 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Spencer,c | 7 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 0 |
| C.Jones,p | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Dauss,p | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Total | 64 | 7 | 16 | 54 | 22 |

| WASHINGTON. (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shotton,lf | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Foster,3b | 7 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Judge,1b | 8 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Milan,cf | 8 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 0 |
| Schulte,rf | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Shanks,2b | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Lavan,ss | 7 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 4 |
| Ainsmith,c | 6 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 2 |
| Johnson,p | 8 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Total | 64 | 6 | 13 | *52 | 19 |

*One out when winning run scored.
Errors—Shotton, Shanks, Harper, Young (2.)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —1—7 |
| Wash'ton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —0—6 |

Two-base hits—Schulte, Spencer, Milan, Cobb. Three-base hits—Veach, Shotton. Stolen bases—R. Jones, Veach, Shanks. Sacrifice hits—R. Jones, 3; Ainsmith, Schulte. Double plays—Johnson and Lavan; Bush, Young, and Kavanagh. Left on bases—Washington, 13; Detroit, 16. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 8; C. Jones, 4; Dauss, 3. Hits—Off C. Jones, 8 in 8 innings, (none out in 9th;) Dauss, 5 in 10. Struck out—By Johnson, 4; C. Jones, 2; Dauss, 6. Wild pitch—Johnson. Winning pitcher—Dauss.

## PIRATES PLAY LONG TIE.

### Pittsburgh Unable to Beat Newport Jackies at Baseball.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—The Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club and the Second Naval District team were unable to break a tie score of 4 to 4 in a game here today. The contest was called after twelve innings.

The score:

| | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 | 4 | 11 1 |
| Second Dist. | 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 4 | 15 3 |

Batteries—Hill and Smith; Schultz and Murphy.

## YANKS ARE TREATED TO DOUBLE DEFEAT

### Early Leads Go Glimmering Before Batting Rallies of the Browns.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—The Yankees and Browns battled through four hours of baseball here this afternoon with the thermometer above the century mark, and the finish found the Yankees on the losing end of a double-header. The home team snatched the opener from the jaws of defeat with a three-run rally after the first batsman had been set down in the ninth. They did not wait so long in the second game, putting on their rally in the seventh inning. The score was 7 to 6 in the first game and 5 to 3 in the second.

The games were identical in many ways. Each time the Huggins boys started strongly and went to the front in the first inning, only to lose the lead within a short time and regain it again in the seventh. When apparently on their way to success a pitcher weakened and the home team came through with a rush. Huggins had to use three boxmen in the opening engagement, and Burke had to use two. In the second section Ray Caldwell went the full route for the visitors and Tom Rogers for the home team.

A despised batsman, Ray Demmitt, turned the tide against the Yankees and Caldwell in the second battle. With the score tied in the seventh inning, and runners on second and third, Sisler was purposely passed to bring Demmitt to the plate, and he answered the challenge by slapping the ball into right field for a single, which scored the last two runs of the game and brought victory to the home team.

Baker's hitting was the outstanding feature of the double bill. The Yankee slugger contributed a double and a single in the first game, and followed up with two singles and a sacrifice fly in the second. He drove three runs over the plate and scored another himself.

A two-run lead with one out in the Browns' half of the ninth and the bases empty proved insufficient for the Yankees in the first game. A single by Severeid, a hit batsman, and a fly to right by Maisel, which bounded away from Hyatt for a triple, tied the score. Sisler then worked the squeeze play and Maisel carried the winning run home.

Huggins used three pitchers in this game. Finneran could not hold a three-run lead built up for him in the first inning, and went out in the fourth with the Yankees two runs ahead. In the seventh a single and a pass brought about Keating's retirement. Mogridge checked this rally, and seemed to have the game well in hand when he got the first batsman in the ninth. Then came the St. Louis rally.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

| ST. LOUIS (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tobin,lf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Maisel,3b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Sisler,1b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| Demmitt,rf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Hendryx,rf | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Smith,cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Gedeon,2b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Austin,ss | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| N'n'm'ker,c | 4 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Gallia,p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Leifield,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| bSevereid | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| cJohnson | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 36 | 7 | 11 | 27 | 12 |

| NEW YORK (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gilhooley,cf | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| Lamar,lf | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Pratt,2b | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Baker,3b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Hyatt,rf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Fournier,1b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 2 |
| Peck'p'h,ss | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| aCaldwell | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ward,ss | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Walter,c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Finneran,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Keating,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Mogridge,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 35 | 7 | 10 | 27 | 11 |

*One out when winning run scored.
a Batted for Peckinpaugh in sixth.
b Batted for Leifield in ninth.
c Ran for Severeid in ninth.
Errors—Baker, Gedeon, (2,) Nunamaker.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | —7 |
| New York | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | —6 |

Two-base hit—Baker. Three-base hits—Gilhooley, Maisel. Stolen bases—Fournier, Austin. Sacrifice hit—Keating. Double play—Gilhooley, Peckinpaugh, and Pratt. Left on bases—New York, 5; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Base on balls—Off Keating, 2; Gallia, 2. Hits—Off Finneran, 7 in 3 1-3 innings; Gallia, 9 in 6 2-3; Keating, 3 in 3 1-3; Leifield, 0 in 2 1-3; Mogridge, 3 in 1 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Mogridge, (Tobin.) Struck out—By Keating, 2; Mogridge, 1; Gallia, 2; Leifield, 3. Winning pitcher—Leifield. Losing pitcher—Mogridge.

SECOND GAME.

| ST. LOUIS (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tobin,lf | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Maisel,3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Sisler,1b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 1 |
| Demmitt,rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Smith,cf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Gedeon,2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Austin,ss | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Severeid,c | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| aJohnson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| N'n'm'ker,c | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Rogers,p | 3 | 1 | *3 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 33 | 5 | 9 | 27 | 14 |

| NEW YORK (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gilhooley,cf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Lamar,lf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Pratt,2b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Baker,3b | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Hyatt,rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Fournier,1b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Peck'p'h,ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Hannah,c | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Caldwell,p | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Total | 32 | 3 | 7 | 24 | 12 |

a Ran for Severeid in seventh.
Errors—Austin, Peckinpaugh.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | —5 |
| New York | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | —3 |

Three-base hit—Pratt. Stolen bases—Gilhooley, Demmitt. Sacrifice fly—Baker. Double play—Lamar and Fournier. Left on bases—New York, 3; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 2. Struck out—By Rogers, 2.

## WHITE SOX TWICE VICTORS.

### Champions Take Both Games of Double-Header from Athletics.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Chicago won both games of a double-header from Philadelphia today, 7 to 6 and 8 to 2. The second game went ten innings.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

| CHICAGO (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Good,cf | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Leibold,lf | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Murphy,rf | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| E.Collins,2b | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 |
| Gandil,1b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| J.Col's,rf-lf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Risberg,ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| McMullin,3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Schalk,c | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Mitchell,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| aDevormer | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Danforth,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| bWeaver | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Shellenb'k,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 35 | 7 | 12 | 27 | 12 |

| PHILADELPHIA (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kopp,lf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Acosta,rf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Walker,cf | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Burns,1b | 4 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 0 |
| Gardner,3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| McAvoy,c | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Dykes,2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| Dugan,ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Adams,p | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Total | 36 | 6 | 11 | 24 | 11 |

a Batted for Mitchell in seventh.
b Batted for Danforth in eighth.
Errors—E. Collins, Risberg (2,) McMullin, Dykes, Dugan.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | —7 |
| Philadelphia | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0—6 |

Two-base hits—Burns, Good. Home run—Walker. Stolen bases—Dykes, Risberg, Good, Schalk, Weaver. Sacrifice hits—Acosta, Burns, J. Collins, Mitchell, Dykes. Double plays—Gardner, Dykes and Burns; E. Collins and Gandil; Risberg, E. Collins, and Gandil. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Chicago, 8. First on errors—Philadelphia, 2; Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 2; Adams, 1. Hits—Off Mitchell, 9 in 7 innings; Danforth, 2 in 1; Shellenback, 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Adams, (Gandil.) Struck out—By Mitchell, 3; Danforth, 3. Wild pitch—Adams. Passed ball—Schalk. Winning pitcher—Danforth. Losing pitcher—Adams.

SECOND GAME.

| CHICAGO (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Good,cf | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Murphy,rf | 5 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| E.Collins,2b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Gandil,1b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| J.Collins,lf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| Risberg,ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| McMullin,3b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Schalk,c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Cicotte,p | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Total | 36 | 3 | 11 | 30 | 10 |

| PHILADELPHIA (A.) | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kopp,lf | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Acosta,rf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Walker,cf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Burns,1b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 1 |
| Gardner,3b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Perkins,c | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Dykes,2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Dugan,ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| Watson,p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 37 | 2 | 7 | *29 | 19 |

*Two out when winning run scored.
Errors—Dykes, Watson.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1—3 |
| Philadelphia | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—2 |

Two-base hit—Cicotte. Three-base hits—Acosta, Good. Home run—Walker. Stolen base—Gardner. Sacrifice hit—McMullin. Double plays—Dykes, Dugan, and Burns; Acosta and Burns. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 7. Bases on balls—Off Cicotte, 1; Watson, 2. Struck out—By Watson, 1; Cicotte, 6.

### International League.

Rochester, 3; Newark, 0.
Binghamton, 4; Baltimore, 1.

## TRAFFIC MEN IN GAMES.

### Matt McGrath Gains Fame by Winning Fat Man's Race.

The strain of carefully guiding New York's heavy traffic was forgotten yesterday when the Police Department Traffic Squad Benevolent Association held its ninth annual outing and field day at College Point.

The policemen gave their undivided attention to an excellent program of athletic events and enjoyed themselves immensely. Big Pat McDonald, who, in addition to being Olympic shot-put champion, guides traffic at Forty-third Street and Broadway, was there in athletic regalia, as were Matt McGrath, Olympic weight champion, and Egon Erickson, senior national indoor high-jumping champion.

Of the three top-notchers in the athletic and police world, McGrath and Erickson were the successful competitors. McGrath won his laurels in an event other than the one which brought him athletic fame. He carried the emblem of Traffic C to victory in the fat men's race at 100 yards for members of the force over 230 pounds, and his nearest rival at the finish was McDonald. McGrath's time was 0:12 2-5.

Erickson showed the way to a generously handicapped field of rivals in the running high jump, when, from scratch, he cleared 5 feet 9 inches. William Neven also had a jump of 5 feet 9 inches to his credit, but this included his handicap of nine inches. In the sixteen-pound shotput, McDonald, from scratch, had to be content with second place, for Walter Barry, who had a handicap of fifteen feet, heaved the leaden missile 34 feet 6 inches.

The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap; (for members under ten years in the Police Department.)—Won by Thomas Foley, Traffic A; R. J. Weltsch, Traffic A, (9 yards,) second; A. W. Harriott, Traffic C, (7 yards,) third. Time—0:11.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap; (for members ten years and under fifteen years in the Police Department.)—Won by T. J. Brown, Traffic E, (10 yards); P. McGuirk, 109th Precinct, (9 yards,) second; A. Gennerich, M. C. No. 1, (scratch,) third. Time—0:11.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap; (for members fifteen years and under twenty years in the Police Department.)—Won by A. Strupel, Traffic A, (8 yards); W. D. Keannealy, Traffic B, (2 yards,) second; W. M. Beecher, 77th Precinct, (scratch,) third. Time—0:11 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap; (for members twenty years and under twenty-five years in the Police Department.)—Won by S. Johnson, Traffic C, (12 yards); C. H. Chamberlain, Traffic D, (13 yards,) second; T. J. Quilty, 53d Precinct, (9 yards,) third. Time—0:11 1-5.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap; (for members twenty-five years and over in the Police Department.)—Won by G. T. Sheridan, Traffic A, (1 yard); R. G. Wildenauer, Traffic E, (6 yards,) second; P. Cusack, Traffic B, (8 yards,) third. Time—0:13.

Fat Man's Race, Handicap, (distance 100 yards.)—Won by Matt McGrath

# FILM SHOWS BRITISH WAR ACHIEVEMENTS

## Two Sets in Broadway Houses Give Remarkable Air and Sea Views.

## CLOSEUPS OF GRAND FLEET

### Madge Kennedy and Pauline Frederick in Two New Screen Plays.

The anniversary of Great Britain's entrance into hostilities with Germany provided the occasion and the accomplishments of Great Britain's men in the air and on land and water provided the material for the exhibition this week at the Rivoli and Strand Theatres of some of the most remarkable war pictures yet shown on Broadway. Other films have surpassed them in presenting spectacular features of the war, chiefly the Italian series and "Flying with the Marines," and some, notably "Pershing's Crusaders" and "America's Answer," have treated the war more comprehensively, but the British pictures at each of the theatres named, though different in details, give a more definite impression of the geographical extent of the war than any hitherto included in one program, and bring to a local screen important scenes and views not shown here before. Certainly the two sets of pictures constitute the most complete presentation of Great Britain's activity in the war ever seen in the city.

The film at the Rivoli, which is entitled "Britain's Far Flung Battle Line," shows some striking views of the Grand Fleet, British seaplanes and airplanes in active service against submarines and at the front in France, British troops in Italy, and operations in Palestine. Even after such aviation pictures have been shown here, some of those included in this film are amazing. There is one showing how trenches and towns look from an airplane, and another giving views of a spiral nose dive obtained by three cameras, one in the machine performing the feat, another in a second machine, and the third on the ground.

But enthusiasm for the British pictures at the Rivoli must not preclude hearty indorsement of the theatre's entire program. In an advance notice sent out last week it was said that Mr. Rothapfel considered this week's bill the nearest approach he had made to what he considered an ideal program since the opening of the Rivoli, and one who has seen the offering from beginning to end agrees with him.

First, the orchestra, led by Erno Rapee, plays Saint-Saëns's "Danse Macabre," with the violin solo by Alberto Bachman, before one of John Wenger's best interpretive settings, and then come scenes of the Fourth of July parade in Paris, released by the American Red Cross Bureau of Pictures, that reach a stirring climax in the exhibition of a bullet-torn flag carried by Americans at Château-Thierry. Greek Evans sings Guy d'Hardelot's "Because," and an entertaining screen adaptation of O. Henry's "Springtime a la Carte" follows. The orchestra plays "Rule Britannia" as a prelude to the British feature, after which Gladys Rice sings Alice Hawthorne's "Listen to the Mocking Bird." "The Winning of the Mocking Bird," one of Alfred Henry Lewis's Wolfville stories, makes one of the most thoroughly delightful Western photoplays exhibited for some time and the program is brought to an end by Pelletier's "Finale in C Minor" played on the organ by Professor Firmin Swinnen.

Any one who loves the sea and the sight of ships speeding over its surface leaving long, white wakes that spread evenly until lost in the horizon will receive a genuine thrill from the views of destroyers included in the British film at the Strand. And there are other views of big battleships plowing through heavy waves that bring a smack of the brine. The film also includes probably the clearest picture of the launching of a torpedo shown on any screen, and the use of submarine spotters and other great dirigible baloons is vividly illustrated. After many pictures of the naval air service the scene changes and British troops are seen, first fighting their way to and then entering the city of Bagdad. The atmosphere of modern war in an ancient world gives one a curious sensation, which continues when General Sir Edmund Allenby and his staff are shown entering Jerusalem on foot and unarmed, in obedience to an old tradition. Thoughts of the Old Testament and the Arabian Nights inevitably arise when one sees the streets of Bagdad and Jerusalem, the smooth waters of the Tigris, and the historic peoples whom the English meet.

Leaving the old world, the pictures take spectators to the new, the battle-front in France, where the Canadians are shown in action at Vimy Ridge, with big guns tossing restlessly between explosions and tanks moving forward en masse.

The photoplay at the Strand is "Friend Husband," with Madge Kennedy in the leading rôle. She does her best to be delightful in one of the most carelessly prepared and crudely presented productions that have yet been inflicted upon her. The hero, played unpleasantly by Rockcliffe Fellowes, is shot in the shoulder and lies for some time with the wound against a pillow, and when he gets up, although his shirt has a realistic stain upon it, the pillow cover is spotless. The same hero climbs to a balcony, enters a room from a window, walks across the floor and half drinks a glass of water before the heroine, who is in the room, discovers his presence, yet, some time later when the hero and another man are talking on the balcony, presumably not in loud voices, the heroine, although the window is closed and she is across the room, overhears everything they say. The hero leaves the heroine alone on a supposedly deserted island in the only available boat and informs her that he will not come back until she sends for him. These are samples of the absurdities in the play.

Pauline Frederick does some of her best emotional work in an adaptation of Sardou's "Fedora" at the Rialto. By the familiar method of tediously postponing explanations necessary for the termination of the play, the production is strung out for the usual number of reels. The Rialto program includes some beautiful views of Ausable Chasm released by the Ford company.

### THEATRICAL NOTES.

Arrangements have been made by Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., to send on tour annually a musical revue made up of portions of the Midnight Frolics given on the New Amsterdam roof. The current Frolic will begin a road tour in Washington in October.

"Not With My Money," a melodramatic farce by Edward Clark, author of "De Luxe Annie," will be produced in Baltimore on Sept. 9. Lucille Watson, William Morris, and Walter Wilson are among those engaged for the cast.

Rehearsals of "Humpty Dumpty," in which Otis Skinner will be seen this season, will begin today. The piece is a comedy by Horace Annesley Vachell.

"She Walked in Her Sleep," which will be seen at the Playhouse next Monday night, will be acted this week at Long Branch and Asbury Park. The piece is a farce by Mark Swan, and cast contains Robert Ober, Arthur Aylesworth, William Jefferson, Walter Walker, Walter Lewis, Isabel Irving, Helen Lackaye, Lelia Frost, Lorraine Frost, and Eva Williams.

A ballet divertissement which will be a portion of the new Hippodrome show will be headed by Desiree Lubowska and Gerda Guldo, and will have as its other principals Peggy Barnstead, Helen Patterson, Marion Saki, Inez Bauer, and the Sisters Breen.

Under the auspices of the Stage Women's War Relief a free performance of "The Kiss Burglar" was held last night at the Eltinge Theatre, West Forty-second Street, for soldiers and sailors. More than 2,000 men saw the show.

# THE U-BOATS BEATEN, SAYS C. M. SCHWAB

## *Building Ships Faster Than Germans Can Sink Them, and Great Increase to Come.*

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 4.—"As it stands now, we have the U-boat checkmated," said Charles M. Schwab here tonight for the week-end with Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board.

"We are putting out more tonnage now than the Germans can sink," Mr. Schwab continued, "and it doesn't begin to measure up to the product that we will be able to send down the ways in a few short months.

"From now on we will be able to obtain 50,000 tons of plate a week for the shipyards, thanks to the magnificent work of Mr. Baruch and Mr. Replogle, of the War Industries Board, and this will be increased right along.

"Great as our present output is, we have just begun; in a few months we will be turning out a greater tonnage than even the most sanguine has ever thought possible. Our building of ships has only started—is in its infancy, in fact.

"Out on the Pacific Coast there has been a little friction where men have not been placed right, but we are preparing to hold a series of conferences in Philadelphia, commencing this week, to take up these matters. In no way is it expected to lower wages or increase working hours or conditions. We want to protect the men and see that each is set where he can be of the greatest benefit to both himself and the plant."

Mr. Schwab was asked regarding reports of I. W. W. propaganda in his shipyards.

"I have not heard of any literature being circulated in the various plants by the I. W. W. with a view of making the men dissatisfied, or getting them to slow up," he said. "Things are going along splendidly at this moment. I have heard that the failure of the boat to leave the ways at Bristol on Saturday was due to ulterior motives, but I know nothing definite. They are merely reports which I am frank to say we are trying to run down."

# HOLTZENDORFF LOST CASTE

### Became Unpopular When Germans Learned U-Boats Didn't Stop Us.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 5.—A dispatch to The Daily Express from Amsterdam says:

"The news that von Holtzendorff, chief of the German Admiralty, had resigned and been superseded by Admiral von Scheer, came as a surprise, for it had been known for a long time that Holtzendorff was no longer persona grata at headquarters, and that he was made personally responsible for the failure of the submarine war.

The retiring Admiral was, with von Tirpitz, the greatest supporter of ruthless warfare at sea. He predicted that England would be on her knees by Aug. 1, 1917, six months after the U-boat ruthlessness started. It is a striking coincidence that his resignation on the usual pretext of ill-health should come on the same day a year later with his chief purpose unrealized.

Holtzendorff's personal popularity suffered considerably in Germany when the people heard that so many Americans had managed to land in France in spite of the submarines. His presence at the head of the Admiralty thus was no longer possible, though his departure means no change of policy. His successor, von Scheer, who still considers Germany the victor of the battle of Jutland, has been conspicuous for his innumerable statements expressing fervid hatred of the English.

# WORST RAID ON STUTTGART.

### Railway Stations Destroyed — Palace Damaged—Panic Growing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 5.—A Daily Express dispatch from Geneva says that reports from Basle state that the British aerial attacks on the Stuttgart and Coblenz Railway Stations three days ago were the most terrible experienced during the war. Many tons of bombs were dropped, large portions of the stations were destroyed and serious interruption to railway traffic was occasioned.

No trains from these two towns are arriving at Basle, but the Germans say this is because the railway is monopolized for military purposes. It is known, however, that the Royal Palace at Stuttgart was damaged, while at Coblenz a newly built ammunition factory was partially destroyed.

All travelers arriving in Switzerland from across the frontier declare that the terror of these successive raids is increasing in the Rhine towns and that from Istein, near Basle, the exodus of population continues into the interior.

# WIRE MEN AGAIN THREATEN STRIKE

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

was discharged in Detroit because her husband is a member of the union, and yesterday, in New York City, J. A. Hickey, a veteran of the Spanish war; J. A. Davis, and several other operators, reliable and competent men, who preferred membership in the Commercial Telegraphers' Union to becoming automatons in the Carlton Club, were dismissed. Officials during the past ten days wherever possible have compelled men, women, and little girls to join the club. In one division comprised of 150 men and women, however, not one would sign the application blanks presented to them. When explanation as to why he had refused to sign an application was demanded of one operator, he replied apologetically, "I did not know that it was compulsory." Mr. Carlton's attempt to force his operating subordinates into a hand-picked affair which would have for its least purpose the making of Government control successful excites distrust, for all know that the Carlton conception of liberty is similar to that of the Hohenzollern conception, with which we are not in agreement.

"Resentment has been aroused by the President of the Western Union's attempts to force employes to sign declarations that they are not members of the union and that they will not become members. His action in reinstating a few operators who were in distress and then compelling them to sign away their birthrights also has added to the general indignation. We are informed these operators, fortunately, will forego his supervision as soon as their treasuries are partially replenished. Operators in all parts of the country are appealing daily to their comrades to rise against these attempts to dominate their private time through the fear they will be disemployed.

"Bitter feeling has been caused by the action of Western Union officials in having certain operators in the draft exempted on the ground that their services were indispensable, only to discharge them later when it was learned they were members of the union. Affidavits are on file with the Secretary of Labor to this effect. Meanwhile the company is often unable to 'man' wires because of labor shortage—shortage due to dismissals without cause. Men can be and to handle telegrams by wire if they are treated as American citizens. Never has been necessary to handle telegrams by valises. Deception, robbery of the people, and oppression go hand in hand. We earnestly hope that never again will it be necessary to indict a telegraph company for violating the laws in regard to the mails and that never again will a telegraph company in the United States be permitted to obtain millions of dollars from the public by methods used by common swindlers.

"Operators declare that the spy system must go, that they should not be the victims of the ill-will of the monitors, who color reports giving the individual a deficient record, and that membership in the Carlton Club should not be prima facie evidence of good record.

"In view of present unsatisfactory conditions, it is essential, in the opinion of the undersigned, that a statement be made by the Postmaster General with respect to the right of employes to organize without the loss of employment, and that his pronouncement on this principle include decision on the cases of the men and women hitherto discharged by the company for membership in the union. These cases were referred to the Secretary of Labor in May and, we understand, were referred to the Postmaster General for final disposition.

"Very respectfully,

"Eastern General Committee of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

"PERCY THOMAS,
"Deputy International President.
"WESLEY RUSSELL,
"B. F. SHRIMPTON,
"J. J. McGARITY,
"J. W. FREEMAN,
"C. H. LUDWIG,
"M. T. EGLIN."

### Konenkamp Called to Washington.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Threat of a nation-wide strike of telegraph operators was again made today. Officials of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union charge that the Western Union Telegraph Company is discharging operators in an attempt to discredit Government control. They say that approximately 100 men have been discharged since Aug. 1, fifty in St. Louis, twenty-five in New York, and others in Cincinnati, Atlanta, San Antonio, Wichita, Dallas, and other towns.

A meeting of the local union was held today. S. J. Konenkamp, President of the Commercial Telegraphers, asserted he had heard from St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Detroit, and that the men there threaten to strike by Wednesday unless they have redress.

"I wired Postmaster General Burleson today," said Mr. Konenkamp, "and received a wire in reply. As a result I shall leave for Washington at once. Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock I shall have a conference with Mr. Burleson and David J. Lewis, Director of Operations. As a result I hope arrangements will be made by which a strike may be averted."

The following telegram was sent to Mr. Burleson by a committee appointed on behalf of the meeting:

"We, the undersigned, duly authorized representatives of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, in open meeting assembled, wish to hereby convey to you an expression of vigorous protest against the action of the Western Union Telegraph Company in dismissing a large number of the members of our organization last week in St. Louis, Atlanta, San Antonio, and other cities. These discharges were solely because of union affiliations. We are doing all in our power to prevent a walkout, but the discharged members are aware that this action is in violation of President Wilson's proclamation of April 8, and are impatient. Won't you help us prevent any such action by ordering the reinstatement of these telegraphers at your earliest convenience?"

# FEDERAL OFFICIALS CAUTIOUS.

### Want Time for Study, Before Tackling Wire Labor Problem.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The labor troubles of the telegraph companies are likely to be brought to a head tomorrow, when President Konenkamp of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union will arrive in Washington for a conference with the heads of the Government Wire Administration. It is expected that he will seek an interview with President Wilson on Tuesday. The President is going to Philadelphia Monday to visit the Hog Island shipyard.

The Government Administrators have taken the position that caution is necessary in dealing with the situation and have shown a disposition to keep hands off the labor end until they have become better acquainted with the status of the telegraph companies. The operators, however, are represented as being insistent on some action, and all the indications are that a strong effort will be made to force the Government to notice their grievances.

Union operators have been dismissed by the telegraph company since the Government began to exercise its authority under the enabling resolution of Congress and President Wilson's proclamation taking over control of telegraphs and telephones, but so far there has been no outward sign that the Government intends to interfere. Officials of the Wire Administration are reticent and all that can be learned indicates that they intend to give the fullest study to the whole telegraph situation—financial, physical and administrative, as well as the labor end—before making any move in the nature of intervention between the Western Union and its union labor employes.

The situation is likely to reach a point where President Wilson will take a hand. Up to this time, however, he has left the management of all questions concerning Government control of telegraphs to the Administrative Committee, consisting of Postmaster General Burleson, Assistant Postmaster General Koons, ex-Congressman Lewis of Maryland, and Solicitor Lamar of the Post Office Department. This committee is studying all features of the telegraph business, and the impression is obtained that it feels that it must master certain general details before it can go intimately into the troubles between the Western Union and its operators.

# *BETHLEHEM STEEL MEN WIN LABOR DECISION*

## *War Board Grants Wage Increase and Demands an End to Similar Disputes.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—In handing down a decision granting to the workers of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation increased wages and other concessions which they had demanded, the War Labor Board today emphasized the fact that the differences between employes and employers "has had and is having a seriously detrimental effect upon the production of war materials absolutely necessary to the success of the American Expeditionary Forces."

The board asked, therefore, that both parties to the disputes endeavor to settle the grievances on the conditions laid down by the Government.

The case came before the board May 7, following a series of strikes by machinists and electrical workers and involved approximately 28,000 men. Among the more important demands by the men were the basic eight-hour day and the right to collective bargaining. A statement authorized tonight by the board said in part:

"This decision, one of the most important in many respects which has been reached in the history of the board, grants the workers the right to organize and to bargain collectively, orders the revision or complete elimination of the bonus system now in operation at the plant, the revision of piece work rates and the establishment of a designated, guaranteed minimum hourly wage rate for some 50,000 machine shop workers in conformity with one of the scales now being applied by the War or Navy Departments; applies the basic eight-hour day with payment of time and half time for all overtime and double time on Sundays and holidays and provides for just overtime payment to piece workers; calls upon the company to pay men and women alike when performing the same work and to allot women no tasks disproportionate to their strength.

"It provides that the piece work shall be revised by the plant management, co-operating with committees of the workers and representatives of the Ordnance Department, which is the department principally interested in the product of the plant; and also that a permanent local board of mediation and conciliation, consisting of six members, three chosen by the company, three by the workers, be established to effect agreements on future disputed points and on disputed points not covered in the award.

"This board is to be presided over by a Chairman to be selected by and to represent the Secretary of War. In addition, an examiner of the War Labor Board is to be assigned to interpret and enforce the award, being specifically instructed to investigate and report to the board upon all charges of discrimination against union men by the company. Specific wage increases are granted to the 440 electrical workers, who made an issue of their wage rates. They demanded increases to 67½ cents an hour for electricians, and at least 40 cents an hour for helpers. The board awarded 67½ cents an hour for first-class electricians, 62½ cents for second-class electricians, and 40 cents for helpers.

"Wages for other workers will be fixed through the system of bargaining and co-operation between the company and men provided for in the award. Approximately 28,000 workers will be affected by the award.

"The investigations of the board revealed conditions that undoubtedly were reflected in lost production of important war materials. It was discovered, for instance, that during the year ended May 31, 1918, the company employed 57,423 workers while during the same period 56,771 left for other employments. It was stated during the Bethlehem hearings by Vice President Lewis that the labor turnover for the month of May, 1918, was 10.39 per cent., or at the rate of 118 per cent. per year.

The findings of the board are effective as of Aug. 1.

# FAVOR ENLARGED DRAFT.

### Congressmen Abroad Support the Provisions of the New Plan.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Twenty-two American Congressmen, thirteen members of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, and nine unofficial observers, all of whom have been in London for several days unanimously favor the plan to make the American draft ages 18 to 45 years. Before crossing to Ireland this morning, the members of the Naval Affairs Committee said that they would support the provisions of the bill, soon to be introduced by Secretary Baker.

In a general way, more representatives were in favor of an upward trend in ages than a lowering of the limit, though there was no objection to the latter.

# FOE DRAFTS SERBS TO GATHER HARVESTS

## *Austria Calls Up Males and Bulgaria Holds Women Also Liable to Forced Service.*

LONDON, Aug. 4.—It is learned from a trustworthy Serbian source that a notice calling up all the Serbian male population between the ages of 17 and 55 has been published in the Belgrade newspapers. This new outrage upon the unprotected Serbian population appears to mean the collective forced recruiting of Serbians for the purpose of obtaining the harvest for the Austro-Hungarian military stores.

In order to justify this new violation of the law of nations, it is learned by Reuter's, the Austro-Hungarian Government has published the following declaration:

"This measure is justified by virtue of Article 52 of The Hague Convention. As the result of experience, it has been found absolutely necessary to prepare exact and complete lists of all males capable of doing work, especially merchants and those who have a legitimate standing. Those found capable will in due time be called to suitable work, and will, naturally, be remunerated."

Under the Bulgarian régime the treatment of Serbians who have been recruited has been even more ruthless. Exhausted, half-starved and ill-clothed, the people were compelled to travel several hundred miles to the places where they were put to work in the harvest. Announcement was made on July 28 that all persons of both sexes between the ages of 11 and 60 would be considered as liable to be called to work.

# BOY-ED'S EXPLANATION.

### Tells Austrians America Seeks to Dominate the World.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 4.—Captain Karl Boy-Ed, former Naval Attaché at the German Embassy at Washington, in giving his views on submarine warfare to the Neue Frie Presse of Vienna, declares that America would, in any case, have entered the war. He asserts that President Wilson's wish is that the German Empire and Austria-Hungary be defeated and Great Britain so exhausted, militarily, economically, and financially, that the United States will become the controling world power. He says that the Entente nations have been able temporarily to surmount the heavy losses inflicted by submarines only by the robbery of neutral mercantile fleets.

After trying to explain away the failure of the submarine to interfere with the transport of American troops, in which he follows the lines of Admiral von Holtzendorff's recent statement, Captain Boy-Ed says that the question of American military assistance to the Allies is not a question of cargo space. Aware, evidently, of the critical views held in some quarters in Austria regarding the U-boat campaign, he continues to plead that without the submarine the military position of the Central Powers would be considerably more unfavorable, saying, incidentally, that no less than 2,500 British ships are employed in combating submarines in the Atlantic, the North Sea, and the Mediterranean.

Captain Boy-Ed tries to comfort the Austrians by saying that he is "quite unable to think, after my experiences, that the war is popular in the United States," and that he believes the great majority of the American people long as much for peace as those who kindled "this unparalleled and senseless war against the Central Powers."

# PREPARE ARMOR FOR OUR TROOPS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

Bashford Dean of the Ordnance Department in the armor workshop of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

### M. Tachaux's Qualifications.

"As an artist in hammer work, M. Tachaux, many students believe, is superior to all. He was born in Blois, where his forebears had been doing metal work for many generations. Going to Paris in the seventies, he was apprentice to the famous Klein, who was brought from the Dresden armory at the order of Napoleon III. to clean and repair the armor which Napoleon was then installing in the beautiful Château of Pierrefonds. Thus, both by training and descent, M. Tachaux represents the skill of the armorers of ancient times. Ten years ago he was brought to New York and given an appointment as assistant to Major Dean, then curator of the armor collection at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. There the Frenchman's skill was needed in cleaning and mounting the armor of the collections.

"When the war broke out, learning that the Government was in need of skilled makers of models for the preparation of armor, Director Robinson of the Metropolitan Museum, with the sanction of the Trustees, placed the Department of Armor at the disposal of Secretary of War Baker. Since then, numerous designs have been carefully worked out by Major Dean and actually made by Tachaux and his young French assistant, Sergeant Bartel, now of the Ordnance Department.

"Major Dean himself was brought into the service of the army in November, 1917. Owing to his lifelong study of the subject, he was commissioned as a Major and sent abroad at once to report on the status of armor. He returned to the United States late in January and has kept the armor workshop of the Museum busy, week days and holidays, turning out models in accordance with the suggestions of General Pershing and the Ordnance Department. No less than twenty-five different types of armor defenses have been made in various factories in experimental lots, including in number from a few score to many thousand pieces, some of which have found favorable comment at American Headquarters. These armor defenses include even arm and leg guards, the use of which was suggested by the study of hospital statistics in France and England. It appeared that more than 40 per cent. of the hospital casualties suffered were leg wounds and no less than 33 per cent arm wounds.

"In connection with this work, every effort has been made to improve the character of metal used in the armor making. A committee of the National Council of Defense, including the names of such armor experts as Alexander McMillan Welch, Edward Hubbard Litchfield, Ambrose Monnell, Dr. G. O. Brewster, and Clarence H. Mackay, has dealt especially with the problem of personal armor. And some of the most eminent metallurgists of the country, including those on the committee, have devoted almost their entire time to the question. Among these is Professor Henry M. Howe of Columbia University, who has made an exhaustive study of helmet metal, aiming to give the American soldier better protection than the soldier of any other nation."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## THE TRANSPORT MIRACLE.

The "transport miracle," Sir JOSEPH MACLAY, British Controller of Shipping, calls the movement across the Atlantic of more than a million American soldiers, (the total is nearly 1,300,000 now,) with their stores and equipment, and of, in addition, the food supplies to sustain our allies in Europe and their soldiers and sailors. Some day the truth, subject to human fallibility, will be written about the great war. It will be sifted from an embarrassing mass of material: official records, which are not always accurate, and personal testimony that may be colored by self-interest or warped by bias.

During the war it will be difficult to deal with current events with any assurance that half the truth can be told about them. The drama moves too furiously; the actors are too many, counted by millions; in the rush, turmoil, and confusion it is impossible to obtain verification of much that is reported. We can be certain only about the big things, those that are salient, not to be challenged. The sea carriage of America's armies to embattled Europe is one of those big things, and there is no better authority upon the matter than Sir JOSEPH MACLAY. In telling the wonderful story in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday he blazed the way for the historian, who will put the "transport miracle" in the forefront of his imperishable work.

The amazing thing is that the achievement was practicable with the seas infested by the enemy's submarines that knew no law of GOD or man. Had there not been a hostile warship between Sandy Hook and Land's End the difficulties of the enterprise would have seemed insurmountable except to men of heroic mold whose faith never faltered. Sir JOSEPH MACLAY was one of them, but he shares the glory of achievement with associates, American as well as British. They are the supermen of the transportation business by sea and land. The first resolution they had to take may be expressed in the form, "Damn the submarines, we must go ahead!" Where were the ships to come from? America had seized the German fleet in her ports and requisitioned every ship available or building. But the tonnage thus obtained would be far from adequate.

Great Britain lost no time in combing the seas to make up the deficiency. She herself needed an enormous amount of tonnage for the transportation of her soldiers and to supply their needs: they were fighting not only in France, but in Italy, Macedonia, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Persia, and Egypt; reinforcements had to be brought from Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and India. Great Britain in all the war theatres was maintaining from three to four million men. To supply them with munitions, equipment, and food was a tremendous undertaking, possible only with thorough organization and never-failing resources.

In the common cause Great Britain had to make every sacrifice the solution of the problem required. It was no time for half measures. Her overseas commerce must undergo the irreducible minimum. Accordingly, ships were withdrawn from the Far East, Australia, and India. South American trade suffered an eclipse. Communication with Canada was almost abandoned. "The people of the Dominion," says Sir JOSEPH MACLAY, "have bowed to the compelling circumstances; it has really been splendid."

The concentration of shipping thus effected severed trade associations that were years in the forming. "There is no saying when the abandoned services can be resumed," Sir JOSEPH remarks. "That statement," he adds, "may suggest the character of the sacrifice which the British people are making in order to facilitate the movement of American troops." For the common cause, wherefore, then, the merit? Ah, but Great Britain is giving of her all, stinting nothing, risking everything. The empire may be ruined, but it would not follow that continental America, 3,000 miles away, would share England's downfall. The part of the British Empire in this war is colossal, the burden it bears crushing; and yet it is seldom that England's leaders find time to go into particulars.

Sir JOSEPH MACLAY's story, then, may be heard with sympathy. He claims no special credit for his country. He is quick in appreciation of what America has done, is doing, and will continue to do to the end. The British Controller praises our genius for organization, and he does not fail to speak warmly of the share of the American railroads in the great achievement:

> If th American railways had not been operated with success the whole transport movement might have failed, because it was essential to quick transportation that the troops should be ready for the ships. That meant economy of tonnage, and economy was very necessary.

Hitherto Great Britain has been able to take more American troops to France than we have moved. In the months of April, May, and June 638,000 men were transported, according to Sir JOSEPH MACLAY, Great Britain taking over 331,000. The proportion has been maintained during the whole period. The United States, however, seems to work more quickly with its available ships, an advantage due to the excellent organization at the French port taken over. As the British Controller recently arranged for a larger contribution of tonnage, it may presently appear that Great Britain is carrying more American troops than ever.

Nothing is said by Sir JOSEPH MACLAY about the co-operation of the two navies in convoy work. That is another story, and it will be almost as wonderful. The British Controller sounds the warning that supplying the millions of American soldiers destined for France is going to strain the common resources. "The military problem in the last analysis," he says, "is a tonnage problem. The war for the Allies is first, last, and all the time a question of ships, and yet more ships."

## PUNCH AND PROHIBITION.

Attorney General LEWIS has a bump of pugnacity that juts out like Teneriffe or Atlas unremoved. Gayly he swings his temporary crutches. He meditates discords. He perpends assaults upon the ark of the Directed Primary. The combat deepens. "There will be a punch every day."

"A punch," Mr. Attorney General? Wicked, wicked word! Doesn't a Syracuse dispatch, printed by our neighbor The Sun, tell us that "Governor WHITMAN is seeking to replace OLIN S. BISHOP as the Prohibition candidate for Governor"? Of all things "punch" is the most unmentionable. In a potatory sense it savors of license and liquor. In a pugilistic or kinetic sense it points to that disunity in which it is unpleasant to see Republican brethren dwell.

And here is Mr. Attorney General harping on Boloism and asking Governor WHITMAN an impertinent and inexcusable, because direct, question.

We can't all do everything. Governor WHITMAN is all for the direct primary. Never hope to squeeze out of him a direct answer.

## INTERNATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMPARISONS.

At the beginning of the fifth year of the world war the British Chancellor of the Exchequer asks for his greatest vote of credit. Simultaneously the War Cabinet announces through Lord CURZON that England has recruited 7,000,000 fighting men, of whom 5,000,000 now are in the trenches. This is the greatest effort made by any of the Allies in either men or money. It surpasses Germany's demonstration of force by the fact that it is all done from British resources, under the handicap of lack of preparation.

In order to appreciate England's effort and burden it suffices to compare it with our own, remembering that we surpass England in both wealth and population. Our war expenses are running about one-half above England's, but our war debt is about one-third of England's and our individual burden of taxation is about one-half. The total of England's war credits exceeds £8,000,000,000 ($40,000,000,000) and is about the same as her national debt, which during the war has increased twelvefold. At the end of July our advances to allies totaled $6,492,000,000, and nobody thought them niggardly. But England's advances to allies have been $7,000,000,000, or, including colonies, $8,000,000,000. The merit of this effort is increased by the fact that Englishmen know what they are doing. There is no deceit about British finances, such as is luring Germans into a bottomless abyss of bankruptcy. England is paying all debt charges out of current taxation, the yearly taxation having risen from about a billion a year to over three billions. If we paid the British taxes we should pay $8,000,000,000, about what we are expecting to pay next year.

Consider that Germany has paid her war costs by borrowing, and her debt is now $80,000,000,000, without including advances to allies comparable with those made by ourselves and England or unfunded billions of floating debt. Our Treasury has calculated that Germany must take up after the war the burdens she has shirked during the war. According to our Treasury, Germany's post-war financial burden will be $4,000,000,000 annually on account of war alone, in addition to the pre-war burden, whose weight was one of the causes of the war which was meant to lighten it. Our banks are bursting with gold, at the service of our friends as well as ourselves. England's gold resources are sufficient to maintain her credit and show a tendency to increase normally. Germany's efforts to find gold to bolster the depreciating mark have gone to the extent of taking personal jewelry and heirlooms, yet Germany's total gold is $500,000,000 against five times that in our Treasury alone, and more in our banks, tills, and pockets. For our money we have to show perceptible progress toward the reign of trust and law between nations as between individuals of those nations. We never had such reason to be satisfied with ourselves, or with our esteem by our friends, and we would say the same of each and all of those who are fighting with ourselves for our ideals.

With her money Germany has bought victories obtained by treachery rather than by bravery or efficiency, and the "contempt and hatred" of mankind, to use the Kaiser's words in Saturday's newspapers. There is no corner of the world where individual Germans are not apologetic for their country, and uncertain of their individual esteem. Only by separating themselves from their country's Kultur can Germans find access to circles which they must enter if they are to prosper. The burdens of the war lie ahead, the Kaiser says. The greatest trials of the war lie behind, in the opinion of those who oppose him. There is no mistaking the deterioration of the finances, physique, and morale of our enemies. There is no mistaking the rising vigor of ourselves and our allies. We have not yet taken on the measure of our strength. England's burden is greater, and yet she is overtaxing and underspending. Germany dreads nothing so much as peace, for then begins her time of disillusionment and expiation. We are settling our accounts as we go along and have no explanations to make to ourselves. Our victory means the opening of Germany's books of moral and financial account. It will be a sad day for Germany.

## A PECULIAR PEOPLE.

Who is Columbia, what is she, that all the Huns deplore her? Study of the recent definitions given by the German press, which seems quite generally to have celebrated the Fourth of July by articles of alleged expert origin explaining to the German people what America is, leaves us wondering just how we do look to our enemies. Familiar enough is the view presented in the Hamburger Nachrichten by Colonel VON HERWARTH, formerly the German Military Attaché in Washington, who tells how England by devious diplomacy at last brought back into her power the revolted colonies, which had been warned against exactly such a possibility by WASHINGTON. The anniversary of America's declaration of war on Germany, "when the people, "lied to and betrayed by its Government and its press, drew the sword "in England's service," ought to be celebrated for all time as Dependence Day.

With this picture of a shamed and enslaved nation before the eye, it is a little hard to see "England, France, "and Italy cringing before every nod "of WILSON," as the Kölnische Volkszeitung will have it. It appears that we are fighting for, and expect to accomplish, nothing less than "North American mastery of the world," having already subjugated the Western Hemisphere, and that "the League of "Nations was thought up only as a "tool by which the United States may "rivet fetters on the world." Thus the Volkszeitung, which goes on: "The liberty-drunk America of 1776 "is today, in internal and foreign "policy, nothing but a tyrant's "stronghold commanded by a single "inordinately conceited despot; and "in its dungeons the freedom of "peoples is to be put in chains."

Who is this terrible despot, whose monstrous ambitions, according to the Volkszeitung, can be thrust back into proper bounds only by the victory of the Central Powers? Why, if you believe the Berliner Tageblatt, he is the discredited and broken politician who has just had to abandon his losing fight against the trusts. Evidence that the battle was lost is easy to find. Mr. SCHWAB, when he took charge of the shipbuilding program, announced that production could be accelerated by 60 per cent., which, says the Tageblatt, could obviously have been done before if the great interests had not deliberately held back until the man of their selection was appointed. Before a campaign of passive resistance to his attempt to weaken the trusts by strengthening the bureaucracy Mr. WILSON has collapsed.. "His personality has ceased to have more than a "psychological interest," the Tageblatt observes. "He cannot check the "forces which he has set in motion. "His speeches are now broken and "impersonal."

But perhaps he is not wholly bad, only misled. The Kreuz-Zeitung is kind enough to quote from THE NEW YORK TIMES, "the most widely read "and influential newspaper in Americ"ca," the following sentence, which occurred in an editorial article as far back as 1914: "The world cannot permit Germany to win this war." This sentence, according to the Kreuz-Zeitung, has been the guiding star of the Wilsonian policy, and has led him off the straight and narrow path into very dubious political courses. But just as a solution might seem to be reached comes another difficulty; the American press, according to the Tageblatt's article above quoted, is controlled by the "interests," and so would hardly have led their enemy WILSON into a career which the Kreuz-Zeitung admits has made him as powerful as he is ruthless.

It is a strange people among which such phenomena can appear. For that matter, it is a strange people among which, according to a computation by the Dresdner Nachrichten, a pro-Ally minority of at most 25,000,000 was able to drag into war "65,"000,000, including the politically influential Irish, whose sympathies for "the Central Powers were unconcealed, while the remaining ten million were friends of the Entente, but "did not want to fight for them." The same paper asserts, on the authority of the celebrated Dr. GEORG BARTHELME, that "the American can never become "the sort of soldier that is needed in "this war. The war and its problems "have grown too great for the unripe "American intellect," a statement which may bring relief to the German Generals commanding along the Marne. And Simplicissimus decorates some diverting cartoons with the legend: "On the New York Stock Ex"change men pay a hundred dollars "for the privilege of kicking a Ger"man helmet, but Americans who see "one at the front would gladly give a "hundred thousand to be home again," which is hardly borne out by recent events.

But these peculiar political conditions are no more than can be expected from a nation whose non-existent army, sunk to a man by "My submarines" on its way across the ocean, and upon arrival found wholly worthless for front-line use, has just been slaughtered in the front line at the rate of "some hundreds of thousands" daily—if you believe the morning report of the Wolff Bureau, which is corrected in the afternoon to read "tens of thousands." This army consists on Monday wholly of negroes, on Tuesday wholly of Indians, on Wednesday wholly of German-Americans, who, however, express pure American sentiments.

## POST-WAR ECONOMIC POLICY.

In his speech before the National Union of Manufacturers, Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, referring to the Paris resolutions of the European Allies for an economic league against Germany, said:

> Up to the present time America has expressed no opinion upon them, and it is vitally important that the policy of America and that of this country should be in complete agreement on economic as well as on other problems.

There should be such complete agreement of all the Allies. There should be unity, political and economic, as well as military. Meanwhile, it should be remembered that, while Mr. WILSON, in his reply to the Pope in August, 1917, called "the establishment of selfish and exclusive "economic leagues" "inexpedient "and in the end worse than futile, "no proper basis for a peace of any "kind, least of all an enduring "peace," in his message to Congress, Dec. 4, 1917, he suggested or implied the economic boycott in case German military autocracy survived the end of the war:

> The worst that can happen to the detriment of the German people is this, that if they should still, after the war is over, continue to be obliged to live under ambitious and intriguing masters, interested to disturb the peace of the world, men, or classes of men, whom the other peoples of the world could not trust, it might be impossible to admit them to the partnership of nations which must henceforth guarantee the world's peace. That partnership must be a partnership of peoples, not a mere partnership of Governments.
>
> It might be impossible, also, in such untoward circumstances, to admit Germany to the free economic intercourse which must inevitably spring out of the other partnerships of a real peace.

The Paris resolutions were a war measure. The economic boycott was contemplated by Mr. WILSON as a possibility in case of an unregenerate militarist Hohenzollern-ridden post-bellum Germany. A clear, decisive victory such as is growing nearer, if still distant, implies the fall of the "ambitious and intriguing masters." A boycott, sentimental if not official, there is long like to be. The economic boycott is a continuation of hostilities. Economic policy, readjustment, reconstruction, the distribution of the scant store of the world's raw materials after the war, are questions which this Government and those of its allies must study, so far as possible, "all for one and one for all."

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**Significant Only to Psychologists.**

A notable feature of the August Atlantic is an article by AGNES REPPLIER. In it she reviews with characteristic vigor and good sense several recently published books in which are offered for the delectation and consolation of a public claiming to be intelligent what the authors claim and possibly believe to be communications from the dead, transmitted through so-called "mediums." The material contained in the volumes provides Miss REPPLIER with a fine opportunity for the display of her talents as a critic and a commentator on the follies, the illusions, and the credulities that survive in so many human minds, and she utilizes it with more than her ordinary success—which is saying a good deal.

In dealing with these curious collections of slush, mush, and gush, of pious punk, of stale platitude and impudent pretense, she manages, though apparently with some difficulty, to be humorous, rather than denunciatory or contemptuous, and that, perhaps, is judicious. But had Miss REPPLIER viewed the subject more seriously she would have seen more clearly, or at any rate would have expressed more clearly, the real significance possessed by the books with which she dealt—the fact that, though so worthless as evidence of communicability between two worlds, they are of much value from the standpoint of the psychologist. With their method of production he is familiar, and the several variants of automatic writing have few or no mysteries for him. His interest lies elsewhere, and he sees such books as the products of, and appealing to, a neurosis practically identical with the one which, when its victim is a soldier who has been under fire, is called "shell shock."

In other words, the authors of these books, and those who read them with faith and pleasure, are unable to adjust themselves to their environment, and are seeking help outside of their own knowledge and powers. They belong to the same class as do the Frenchmen who, more or less sincerely, ascribe to the help of ghostly visitants the winning of the first battle of the Marne. General JOFFRE, when asked how that victory was gained, is said to have replied, "It was won by me—by my Generals and my soldiers." So it was! The anecdote may or may not be veracious, but if the Marshal did make the statement it was one of the very finest the great war has produced.

**How Did He Dare to Say It?**

Reason, when of the non-Teutonic variety, totters on its oftenmentioned throne and saves itself with difficulty, if at all, from falling off, when confronted with the problem of finding an explanation for the fact that the Kaiser put in his latest proclamation this statement:

> Wide gaps have been torn in our families, and the suffering of this terrible war has spared no German home.

If into every German mind there instantly does not come, on reading those words, the remembrance of one big family in which no gaps have been torn, or are likely to be, then German minds are different in substance as in structure and operation from minds of every other kind.

That the imperial home has not been spared all suffering since the war began is presumably—no, call it certainly—true. Painful sensations there must have begun as far back as the Fall of 1914, when General VON KLUCK turned off toward the southeast instead of continuing his triumphant march to and into Paris. And while similarly sorrowful disappointments of imperial expectations have not been coming in uninterrupted succession, they have been numerous enough, and the spaces between them have been short enough, fully to justify the Kaiser in claiming to have had griefs of his own.

But they were griefs so different from those of most other German families that the members of those other families—if they were not German—would be sure to look glumly askance at even this part of the All Highest's attempt to convince them that he, too, has had his troubles. He and his are still all alive, and all of them have been and are well fed and well clothed. The Kaiser might have made one valid claim, however, for a special sympathy from his bereaved and starving subjects. They get at least a little comfort from the thought that the war cannot last forever, and that peace must come at last, while that same thought fills his sleepless nights with horror, for by now he must know, at least subconsciously, what the only possible peace means for him and his house. In dreadful truth, war for him is peace, and peace is the end of everything he values.

**A Cruel Fate Foretold.**

So the Germans refrained from sinking our loaded transports in order to get our men over into France where they could be conveniently starved to death, later, by submarine activities directed against the ships bringing provisions for them from home. That is HINDENBURG's plan, according to a German paper, and authority could not be higher, for, as everybody knows, German papers print what the Great Ones tell them to print, and do not print what the Great Ones forbid. It can, therefore, be considered settled that all of the American soldiers are doomed to starvation.

Perhaps the soldiers themselves know their fate. If so, the Germans should not be as surprised as they seem to be that the Americans fight with a vehemence that both grieves and offends their Prussian Guards sent against them, and show such a reprehensible disregard for the established rules as to when surrender or retreat is the right course to follow.

But is the plan outlined that of HINDENBURG or one devised by the wooden statue of him into which the Berliners, for a time, found it tactful and pleasant to drive nails? The second of these theories somehow seems the more plausible. An irreverent Swiss has characterized the announcement of this scheme as one of several "colossally silly lucubrations" that should be kept strictly for home consumption in Germany, and not be submitted to neutral or hostile criticism. That suggestion, however, is too shocking for more than briefest mention. As if anything done by, or even ascribed to, the hero of the Masurian slaughter could be silly!

### A Modern Instance.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The German Emperor has issued a proclamation that "the German people, convinced of its just cause, resting on its hard sword, and trusting in God's gracious help, has, with its faithful allies, confronted a world of enemies."

When I was a boy a man in a small community imagined that all who were not with him were his enemies, and that he had power from God to dictate terms and rule the community in which he lived. A few of his relatives and neighbors believed in him. They "started something." The man with the "power" was placed in an insane asylum, where for several years he raved, "I am the Great I Am," his last words being those when he was stricken with apoplexy and died. Two of his followers were sent to prison for life for murder, three to a home for feeble-minded, and the remainder either scattered to the four winds of Heaven or were brought to a realization of their weakness in being dominated by a man with a diseased brain. Since then there has been peace and happiness in that community.

A. R. BROWN.

New York, Aug. 1, 1918.

## THE GERMANIZATION OF EURASIA.

### Kaiserism Twenty Years Hence if the Forces of Democracy Do Not End It Now.

By FRANK BOHN.

This is only superficially a war between two groups of nations. It is fundamentally a war between two social systems—between two methods of industrial reorganization. The coming task of the democratic peoples is to apply their basic political and intellectual principle to industrialism. The task which the autocratic peoples have set themselves is to apply a benevolent and most efficient monarchism to the stupendous and intricate mechanics of modern life. The stake of the game is the world of our time and of an indefinite future.

Place before yourself a map of Eurasia. Draw a line from the Baltic to the Adriatic, west of Holland and Germany and south of Switzerland. You will see projecting in the sea west of this line five little fingers—Italy, Franco-Iberia, Britain, and the two Scandinavian peninsulas. East of that line are the mighty hands of middle Europe, the arms of Russia and the Bagdad line, and the massive body of Asia proper. Let Kaiserism organize indefinitely to the eastward and the fingers of Western Europe will be speedily drawn into the system. Let Kaiserism live in middle Europe and the inevitable result will be a league with an imperialistic Japan for the permeation of Asia. Cut Kaiserism out of Europe now and Japan will be well on the road toward democracy within five years. The general tendency of our world society from London to Yokohama, and from Yokohama to New York, will be dependent for direction upon the result. For modern mechanical militarism and democracy cannot live permanently together in the same world.

During the coming twenty years the stupendous and almost untouched economic fields of Russia and the Near East, of Siberia, India, and China as well as of Africa and South America, are going to be permeated by industrialism. The sources of raw material are going to be opened up by the nations which have, first, the machines; second, the technical experts; third, the banking capital. The greater economic forces will draw these elements from those who have and scatter them among those who have not just as the sun draws water from the sea and pours it upon the land. The question is, shall this process proceed democratically—in the interests of the peoples who live upon the soil which will be developed and exploited, or will it take place autocratically in the interest of a selfish ruling class?

Give Germany Russia to exploit and her monarchical, militaristic efficiency will do the job with infinitely greater speed and accuracy than the democratic nations can hope to do. For instance, a truly democratic Government in America will help to organize the Chinese only as the Chinese request credit, expert guidance, and economic and educational assistance. But the actual organization which a liberal America or Britain would accomplish in China in ten years the German militaristic régime would probably do in two or three years. Let Kaiserism live in Germany and an open door in China will be an open door through which the German drill master and military engineer will enter to kick the beginnings of Chinese democracy out of the window.

The most important single economic factor in Eurasia is to be the railway line from Constantinople to Canton, China, through Central Asia. Let Kaiserism build that line and India will be Germanized as soon as the German General Staff concludes that sufficient troops can be moved to the Indian frontier. In the presence of these factors the Berlin-Bagdad avenue to empire becomes an almost negligible bypath.

Let German monarchical industrialism organize Eurasia and the eighty millions of Germans in Germany and Austria will become, en masse, a ruling class. This has been the place of Junkerdom for a full generation. They will be fed and protected, trained and led, as never before. Their dream of supremacy will have been 100 per cent. realized. If they have endured the slavery of the last half century and the sufferings of the last four years for their dream of power, what will they not do and permit to be done with them when the goods are in their hands and in their pockets? The German laborer will see his son trained to be a captain of industry. The young German shopkeeper will stay in the army as a Captain in the foreign service. Every black man, every yellow man, every brown man in the world will say to us that we have failed and of our democracy that it was a foolish dream. What was the loot of imperial power in ancient times compared to the German loot to be hauled in from farm and mine and factory today, when one single machine does the work of thousands of old-time hand tools? Today Germany is grabbing the water power of the Swiss Alps, and will, if we compromise the war, make it the greatest manufacturing centre of Europe within fifteen years. Tomorrow the Urals and Himalayas will drive the wheels of her infinite machinery. The future of that stupendous system, not the future of a hundred years, but the future of twenty years, staggers the imagination.

There are those who, being ignorant of history and ignorant of economics, are blind to the fundamentals of this war. They would compromise liberty and democracy because they conceive liberty and democracy as being among the raw products of nature's cosmic forces. What folly! Liberty and democracy are the ripe fruitage of clear mind and iron will, of lofty ideal and glorious purpose. Without these the economic factors may prepare the soil all in vain. If our life forces, now being weighed in the balance, are found wanting, liberty and democracy will perish from the earth.

"But the German is such a fool he can never succeed," I hear it said on every hand.

"No," I answer, whenever I hear that remark, "you are wrong; you are the fool."

## FINDS ALL JAPAN FRIENDLY.

### W. H. Hardy, Who Was There With Perry, Tells of Revisiting the Empire

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4. — Secretary Daniels has received a letter from W. H. Hardy of Portland, Ore., recalling that he was with the Perry Expedition in 1853 and giving an account of his recent visit to Japan.

"I have just returned from Japan after a six months' trip to that country," he wrote. "Being a member of the Perry Expedition in 1853, I revisited the country after an absence of more than sixty-four years, my object being to bring about a true and everlasting friendship between the United States and Japan. I believe my mission has been a great success, for I was received and honored everywhere I went.

"I am proud to report to you, as the Secretary of the Navy, and to tell you that I have observed the good morals of the young men enlisted in the navy, whose excellent conduct has brought honor to the uniform of an American sailor.

"During my travels through Japan I had the honor to carry the uniform into all classes of society, from the homes of nobles, where it was always received with honor, to the homes of the humble, any everywhere found nothing but love and good-will for our beloved country and our people.

"I traveled 17,500 miles and spoke to over half a million people in public places in Japan. Besides speakin to over a hundred thousand school children in schools and colleges, I spoke at the Naval Academy at Atazamato to 1,600 cadets, and received great honor from the Vice Admiral in charge. All gave the pledge of true and everlasting friendship. But what filled my heart with pride more than anything else was to see the picture of our noble President and Commodore M. C. Perry hanging in the homes of most all the prominent statesmen and Governors throughout the Empire. During all my travels through Japan I never heard one word of criticism about the United States, but all classes of people admitted that they owed their progress to the kindly feeling of the United States Government and people."

## YOUNG ROOSEVELT IS DEAD.

Young Roosevelt is dead—and I, whose son
Is just a little boy, too young to go,
Read with bewildered eyes the tales recalled
Of pranks the little White House boy had played!

Just such things as my own does every day
With bugs and beetles, teasing with his snake,
Or startling all about him with his bees—
Exasperating tricks—that win our souls!

Just such things none could think of but a boy.
From blurring page I turn to touch my own,
For somehow he, too, died in that far fall
Of one who typed America's "small boy."

From blurring page I turn to touch my own—
To lift his face unto the lustrous stars
That symbolize the glory of a world—
And once more dedicate my country's son.

From blurring page a sterner nation turns
Because he typed the millions she has borne
Within her fertile womb since long ago
She mated with the freedom of the world.

From blurring page graybeards with palsied hands
May dream again of wondrous youth that flings
All life into a single burning flame
And lives its future in a moment's deed.

Men who, perhaps, have lost the zest for life
May find it in a boy's keen zest for death,
When young life found it sweet to fight and die
If only Liberty in peace might live.

ELEANOR COCHRAN REED.

## BETTER LABOR SITUATION.

### Improvement in Ordnance Plants Expected from New Policy.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Improvement in the labor situation as affecting ordnance plants is anticipated as a result of the action of the Government in taking over the exclusive placement of all unskilled labor required by war industries.

There is approximately a 9 per cent. shortage of labor—skilled and unskilled—in the New York production district of the Ordnance Department. Reports are not available from other districts, but it is understood that the situation in the New York district is better than the average elsewhere. Competition between the plants for labor and unsatisfactory plant conditions have contributed to a more or less constant labor turnover.

It is anticipated that the action of the Government in taking over the placement of unskilled labor in war plants will go far toward solving the problem of competition. In the matter of working conditions within the plants much is being accomplished by the graduates of the employment managers' schools established under Government auspices at Harvard and Columbia Universities and at Rochester for men and at Bryn Mawr College for women.

These graduates are trained in the proper methods of employing labor and handling employes. They are taught to emphasize the advantage of placing employes in the kind of work most congenial to them and for which they are best fitted. They are also trained in avoiding conditions within the plants that will make labor discontented.

At present officials of the Ordnance Department are availing themselves of the aid of the Government labor agencies to meet the shortage of unskilled labor in several of the large rolling mills which supply material to cartridge factories.

## ALTERS IMPORT RULES.

### War Board Makes Changes with Regard to Canada and Mexico.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The War Trade Board has issued a new ruling with respect to the origin of those articles included in the lists of restricted imports which, under certain conditions, may be imported from Canada or Mexico or from convenient European or Mediterranean North African ports.

In every case where it is provided by the import restrictions that licenses may be issued for the importation of restricted articles from these ports, such licenses shall be issued only when the articles have originated, or, in the customary course of trade, have been manufactured or substantially enhanced in value by manufacturing processes, as follows:

(a) In the case of importations from Canada, in Canada; (b) in the case of importations from Mexico, in Mexico; (c) in the case of importations from convenient European ports and convenient Mediterranean North African ports, in Europe or Mediterranean North Africa.

The list of restricted imports No. 1 has been so amended as to permit the importation of mineral waters from France, the United Kingdom, and Italy, when shipped from a convenient port where loading can be done without delay.

The board has also amended list of restricted imports No. 2 so as to provide that sausage casings may be imported from the United Kingdom, France, or Italy, but only when such shipments come forward from a convenient port and when they are loaded without delay. By another new ruling the board holds that licenses may hereafter be issued freely for the importation from Haiti and Santo Domingo, upon transports maintained by the United States Navy, of all products which have originated in those republics.

### May Fight for Chinese Presidency.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Aug. 4.—Chinese Militarists are in conference in Tientsin regarding the Presidency and Vice Presidency. A struggle is expected.

## PUBLIC IS LEARNING NEW SUBWAY ROUTES

### Sunday Passes with No Congestion and Little Confusion at Former Transfer Points.

### PREPARE FOR TODAY'S RUSH

### Placards and Traffic Directors Make Travel Easier—Inspectors Note Conditions.

With the shuttle service between Times Square and Grand Central temporarily discontinued, subway traffic returned to something like its normal course yesterday. Travel was light, even for Sunday, and there was no confusion excepting for those passengers who, failing to take notice of the suspension of the shuttle, had to walk or go by surface car from Times Square to Grand Central to get to the trains they wanted. But they were few, for inspectors were on duty at stations of the two trunks of the system to guide passengers to the route that took them directly to their destinations.

Public Service Commissioners Travis H. Whitney and F. J. H. Kracke remained in close touch with the subway situation all day, directing the large force of transit inspectors stationed at various points of the new and old lines to study the effect of the commission's order discontinuing the shuttle service until changes are made to permit the operation of the shuttles under more favorable conditions.

Inspectors were at the Times Square and Grand Central stations, and others were at the Rector Street station on the Seventh Avenue line in Greenwich Street, and at the Wall Street station of the old subway in Broadway. They helped much in keeping passengers going in the right direction. According to the reports which they made late in the day to the Public Service Commission, there had been little congestion at any point, although there still seemed to be a rather general misunderstanding on the part of the public as to the location and routes of the new lines.

To clarify the situation, many new placards appeared in the subway trains of the Interborough. These were supplemented by small dodgers handed out at the principal stations, containing maps of the east side and west side lines, and text similar to that on the car placards.

The inspectors reported that thousands of passengers had made the change through Rector Street between the old and new lines. Excepting for the inconvenience of a walk of two blocks from Broadway to Greenwich Street, this change was accomplished without serious difficulty, many of the passengers realizing that the walk there was not a great deal longer than that between the temporary shuttle station at Grand Central and the Lexington Avenue station. Furthermore, in making the walk at that point, the passenger was sure to avoid the discomfort of the congestion which would have been encountered in the shuttle transfer under the conditions that prevailed on Friday and Saturday.

As for the traffic today, arrangements were made by the commission last night to have several inspectors stationed at Wall Street and Broadway and at Greenwich Street and Rector Street to assist in conducting traffic between the two lines. No confusion or difficulty is anticipated. Inspectors will also be stationed today at Times Square and Grand Central stations for the information and assistance of passengers who are not yet aware of the temporary change in service. In going to business this morning the public must keep in mind that through service is not possible downtown by way of the tracks under Forty-second Street.

Under actual conditions of a business day the Public Service Commission will make a special study of the traffic to determine what other, if any, temporary expedients are necessary to care for the traffic. Efforts will also be made to determine what additional steps can be taken during the withdrawal of the shuttle service to assist the convenience and comfort of Interborough passengers.

The commission again urges every subway passenger to study the new routes, with a view to using the north and south lines direct, repeating the assertion that if this is done the shuttle service, when restored in Forty-second Street, will be more than adequate to accommodate the passengers who really need to transfer.

## FOOD ITALY'S GREAT NEED.

### Member of Editorial Mission Tells of People's War Sacrifices.

Italy's need for food and men from America was described yesterday at the McAlpin by the Italian editors who are visiting this country. Antonio Agresti of La Tribuna, Rome, said the food situation in Italy was grave, and that the people were looking to this country for supplies with which to maintain the army and the civil population.

"Food and men are Italy's great needs," Mr. Agresti said. "At one time last Spring we had only enough flour for a few weeks. The stringency was relieved by four ships laden with wheat, but the need still exists. The new harvest is good, but it will not supply the wants of our people.

"Italy's bread is entirely black. It has a basis of wheat, but contains many doubtful substitutes. And of this the Italian is allowed only 250 grams a day. No civilian is allowed more than 250 grams of macaroni a month, but before the war each person ate at least 100 grams a day. Olive oil is almost as scarce. The normal consumption of oil per person before the war was from fifteen to twenty grams a day. The allowance per person now is fifty grams a month.

"Two things constitute victory in the eyes of Italians," Mr. Agresti explained. "First, we must have back Italia Irredenta, and, second, we must secure justice and liberty for small nations which have hitherto been oppressed by Austria and Hungary. In asking for the return of her former provinces Italy has no imperialistic aims. Her claims are the same as those of France to Alsace and Lorraine. Italy asks for nothing that is not Italian by location, language, and history."

## COMMENDS NAVAL HEROES.

### Daniels Pays Tribute to Three Who Saved Men from Blazing Ship.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Secretary Daniels has commended three members of the crew of the United States steamship Dodger II. for heroism in saving the lives of the men of the Spanish steamer Serantes when that vessel was destroyed by fire on July 13.

John King Galleher, a chief boatswain's mate, is commended for the excellent seamanship he displayed and the great risks he took to save the lives of men on the burning ship.

Burton Ernest Emero, a seaman, second class, receives credit for extraordinary heroism in seizing a rope that was hanging over the bow of the Serantes, climbing hand over hand to the deck of the burning vessel and rescuing a man who had fallen unconscious on the deck.

George Francis Grady, a seaman, is commended for his gallant work in rescuing from the water members of the crew of the Spanish ship. The commanding officer reports that vast quantities of oil were burning on the water and barrels of oil were bursting all around, but Grady

# DR. MANNING LAUDS BRITAIN IN THE WAR

### Calls Her Entrance Into the Conflict One of History's Great Days.

### PAYS TRIBUTE TO EMPIRE

### Sends Message to King, Government, and People, Assailing Pacifists, Including Lansdowne.

Eulogies of Great Britain's achievements in the war and solemn tributes to the sacrifices she had made to the cause of democracy and freedom formed the subject of sermons in many churches of the city yesterday. The most impressive service commemorating the fourth anniversary of Great Britain's entrance into the world war was held at Trinity Church, where Dr. William T. Manning, now a United States Army chaplain at Camp Upton, preached a sermon depicting the issues involved in the war and the rôle performed by Great Britain in the achievement of the ideals for which the war is being fought.

Dr. Manning expressed the hope that "true brotherhood of nations" should be the great result of the war, a brotherhood of nations in which even Germany should have a place, "when she has learned her lesson, when she has evacuated Belgium, restored Alsace-Lorraine to France, made reparation and restitution so far as possible for the wrongs that she committed, and renounced forever her monstrous schemes of world domination."

The special service in honor of England's war anniversary brought a great throng to the church. Long before the services began every available seat was occupied and several hundred had to be turned away from the doors in disappointment. Flags of all the Allies waved from the iron gates in front of the church, and the colors of Great Britain and the United States were carried just behind the cross in the processional and recessional.

Charles Clive Bayley, Consul General from Great Britain to the United States, and General Kenyon of the British High Commission, who had returned on Saturday from a visit to the battlefront in France, represented the British Diplomatic Corps in the United States. Lieut. Col. G. W. Burleigh, U. S. A., Major James Stewart, and many other officers, soldiers, and sailors of the United States Army and Navy were present.

**Dr. Manning's Sermon.**

Taking his text from Exodus xii., 14, "This day shall be unto you for a memorial," Dr. Manning said:

"This is not a day of rejoicing. That will come later when we meet, as we shall meet in due time, to offer up our thanksgivings for peace restored and assured by overwhelming victory for the right. That day may still be long in coming. But as there is a just God in Heaven, it is certain to come, and it may arrive more quickly than it would be wise or safe for us to anticipate.

"But though not a day for rejoicing, this 4th of August is one of the great days of the world's history. It is a day which all who love right and freedom may well keep in remembrance. It is the day on which a mighty people—a people linked to us by ties nearer than any other—heard the call of honor and of duty and answered it without stopping to count the cost.

"We Americans recognize and pay honor without stint to the splendid deeds of all our allies in this war. We stand in reverence before the sublime heroism of France, before the supreme courage and sacrifice of the martyr nation, Belgium; before the valor and the great achievements of dauntless Italy; before the sufferings of brave, uncomplaining Serbia. But the debt that we, and all who love freedom, owe to the British Empire is one that can never be repaid nor forgotten. What words can express the debt that we and the world owe at this moment, and have owed during these four years, to the British fleet keeping its ceaseless watch for all of us in the gray North Sea."

Describing England's rôle in the war, Dr. Manning continued as follows:

"From the first week of the war Britain has poured out her treasure and her blood without limit in the cause that is common to us all. It is Britain's blockade that has held the German fleet captive in the safety of the harbor from which it has scarcely dared to emerge. It is Britain's ships that have cleared the seas of every German vessel save only the undersea pirates, who war on women and children, and shoot defenseless soldiers in their boats, and these foul craft are now largely controlled, thank God, with aid which our own gallant navy is proud to render. It is British transports that have carried across the ocean 60 per cent. of that great army of our noble boys now in France, where they have made such a glorious beginning, and have brought such unshakable confidence to our war-worn allies.

"It is the men of Britain who came voluntarily from all parts of the earth to fight for freedom beneath her flag, and to form the greatest volunteer army the world has ever seen. It is Britain's sons who have fallen by the hundreds of thousands in this fight, whose casualties after the great drive of last March numbered forty thousand or more each separate week.

"Like ourselves, Britain had no army for aggressive war. She was as unprepared on land as we were. She did not expect nor desire war, nor believed that it could come in this age. She had far less time to prepare for the great ordeal than we have had. For her own preservation and for the preservation of freedom she was forced to leap into the breach all unarmed as she was. But for Great Britain's aid France would have been beaten down and overcome. It was she and the men together who held the monster at bay. It was Britain's action which gave us in America time and allowed us to enter the struggle under conditions far better than those which she herself had faced."

Dr. Manning said the occasion was fitting for a message to Great Britain pledging her the comradeship and brotherhood of this country, and renouncing the proposal to end this war "except by complete and decisive victory."

**A Message to Great Britain.**

"With good reason, gladly and with our whole hearts," he said, "we join in commemorating the day of Britain's entrance into the war. On this her great Day of Decision we send to Britain our pledge of comradeship and brotherhood. We send this message to her King, her Government, and to the men and women of her great free empire:

We pay our tribute of honor without reserve, of admiration without measure, to your whole people for the part that you have played in these four years. In your great deeds, in the marvelous courage with which you have met the test, we feel a special pride, for you are our own brethren in arms, we are bound to you by other and still deeper ties. We thank God that our men are now fighting beside you and our brethren of France. They will be with you in ever-increasing numbers until the stern task is completed. We shall give our whole life and power as a people to this struggle. Never in any war that we have fought have our people been so united, so determined, so wholly certain of the righteousness of their cause as in this war.

The American people will never listen to any proposal to end this war except by complete and decisive victory. We want the little group of unreasoning pacifists in Great Britain, with Lord Lansdowne among them, to know that their views will find no support from the United States, and that their suggestion of peace by negotiation with the Prussian power arouse in us only deep moral disgust.

We do not understand men who talk of bartering with the power which holds Belgium captive, which still has its brutal hand on France, which holds Russia in its toils, and whose avowed object is to subjugate the world. We are not going to barter with Germany. With Britain and our other allies we are going to dictate to Germany the terms of a just peace, and we are going to compel her hereafter to keep the peace.

To us in America the position of these pacifists is disregard of justice and treason to mankind. It is not advocacy of peace, it is betrayal of peace and encouragement of war. We will hear of no peace by negotiation with a power which respects no treaty and regards no law in heaven or on earth. As President Wilson has said, so long as Germany is controlled by her present ruler no nation on earth can take her word. We want peace. This is our one and only desire. But we know that until the Prussian military power is broken there can be no peace. No real lover of peace, no man who cares at all for justice, can want an inconclusive ending to this war. Because we want peace, we will listen to no word of peace with an undefeated and unrepentant Prussia. The necessity to end this war only by decisive victory is to the American people a matter of determined resolve and of deep religious conviction.

It is the hope, the prayer, and the firm purpose of us Americans, that out of this great struggle shall come a league and brotherhood of nations that shall maintain justice and assure peace. The sure basis and foundation for this is full fellowship among the English-speaking peoples throughout the world. And already the war has brought this fellowship to pass. The old anti-British feeling which had place among us in this land is gone, we hope for ever. It is not now even tolerated among us.

It was feared by some elements of our population, and during the days of our neutrality it was the favorite material of the German propagandists. But like the rest of their propaganda it failed to influence us. Today it is branded among us as it deserves. Every loyal American today is loyal to all our allies. And the war has made us glory in our close ties with Britain—the tie of a common language, the tie of common principles and ideals, and the tie of a common heritage of liberty, the tie still in large degree of stock and of blood.

The fellowship and brotherhood of the English-speaking peoples does not need to be artificially created nor arranged by treaty, it exists as a fact, and we pray that it may ever endure.

**No Selfish Aim or Purpose.**

"This fellowship has no selfish aim or purpose," Dr. Manning added. "It will seek no sordid advantage for itself—but only the common good of all. It will be the guarantee of right and freedom to men everywhere. It is the basis, already prepared for a true world brotherhood, including all freedom loving peoples, whatever tongue they speak. We hope that this true brotherhood of nations will be the great result of the war, and its greatest compensation. In it there will be place for all. There will be place in it even for Germany herself, later on, when she has fully learned her lesson, when she has evacuated Belgium, restored Alsace-Lorraine to France, made reparation and restitution so far as possible for the wrongs that she has committed, and renounced forever her monstrous schemes of world domination.

"This is the vision that we have before us—the brotherhood, not only of the English-speaking peoples but of all the nations of the world. And we know that Great Britain and all our allies share this vision with us. To it we have now consecrated ourselves completely. We know that this purpose has the blessing and approval of Almighty God, for it means the fuller coming in this world of the Kingdom of His Son. Side by side with our allies, we shall strive and pray and fight with our whole might that it may be realized."

## BRITAIN'S AIR FORCE SHOWS HUGE GROWTH

### Takes Great Toll of Enemy planes — Has More Than 40,000 Photographs.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Figures showing the marvelous development of the British air force in four years of war have been supplied to THE NEW YORK TIMES from a well informed source. Four years ago the British possessed considerably fewer than a hundred airplanes. Now the Royal Air Force alone destroys in an average week a considerably larger number of enemy airplanes than Britain possessed when the war began.

In June last the number of enemy aircraft brought down, which means destroyed, by the British alone, was 314, while the number driven down out of control was 168. As against that total of 482 enemy machines destroyed or driven down, 168 British machines were reported missing.

During one month British airmen fired at ground targets 915,308 rounds of machine-gun ammunition. During this same month they dropped 853 tons of bombs over different military objectives and made no fewer than seventy-four separate bombing raids over Germany itself, apart from their work over the battle area, and engaging nearly 2,000 enemy batteries.

These are figures of combatant work only. In a single month the Royal Air Force has taken well over 40,000 photographs over enemy lines. There is also work carried out in co-operation with artillery by means of which the fire of the gunners is directed with precision upon enemy guns and gun emplacements, billets, transports, dumps, railways, and concentrations of troops.

During the year ended June 30 British airmen accounted for considerably over 4,000 enemy aircraft, while the number of British machines reported missing was just over 1,000. Apart from new production, which is, of course, enormous, the Royal Air Force now reconstructs many more machines in a month than Britain possessed altogether at one stage of the war. It is no uncommon thing for British airmen to bomb military objectives in Germany itself three times in one day.

## ROOSEVELT URGES ALL TO HELP WIN WAR

### Women Must Do Their Part as Well as Men, He Tells Maine Audience.

DARK HARBOR, Me., Aug. 4.—Former President Roosevelt came out of the seclusion of his vacation retreat here on the Maine coast to deliver a stirring patriotic address today. From every Summer resort within automobile or motorboat distance guests and natives flocked to this town to give the Colonel a greeting.

Standing on a platform under the pine trees, with the flags of all the nations allied against Germany draped about him, he urged the audience to put all they had into the winning of the war.

"We are at the crisis of civilization," he said. "It is for all men and women in America to decide whether they shall hold their heads high or whether they shall so act as never again to be able to look into the faces of those men of ours overseas. The place for men of fighting age is on the fighting line. The place for men who are not able to fight is to make it possible for some one else to fight.

"And you mothers, wives, and sisters, it is your place to bear your burdens cheerfully, and to make it easy for the boys over there. Unless you want to know anxiety such as the fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, and husbands in Belgium have felt for four years, and are feeling now, you must do your part to the utmost to win this war. The opportunity is all about you at this minute. There is the Red Cross, the Liberty Loan, the War Savings Stamp, and the innumerable other necessary activities."

# BRITAIN THRILLED ON ANNIVERSARY

### News from Front Fills Nation with Hope as It Observes the Day with Prayer.

### SHRINES ALL OVER COUNTRY

### People Lay Flowers on Open-Air Altars in Memory of Dead—Imposing Ceremony in London.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The fourth anniversary of the beginning of the war was observed today not only as a day of prayer and remembrance in churches of all denominations, but also as a day of thanksgiving and hope. The news of the triumph of the allied arms at the front has sent a thrill through the whole country.

The newspapers are not forgetful of the nation's past sorrows, but characterize the anniversary as marking the turning point of the war and the breaking of a new dawn for the deliverance of the world from the menace of German militarism.

In Hyde Park, as elsewhere throughout England, shrines were erected where thousands laid flowers in memory of the dead. One newspaper, quoting Lincoln's Gettysburg address, said:

"Not in the spoken or written words expressed in any age can we find such a text for today as the shortest and most eloquent speech ever made by Lincoln. In full knowledge of what his words mean, let us wage war until war, for all time, is ended."

King George, Queen Mary, and members of both houses of Parliament attended special services at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. The Archbishop of Canterbury delivered the sermon.

The ceremonies at Westminster were impressive and historic. In addition to the King and Queen, Dowager Queen Alexandra, and the Duke of Connaught, as well as other royalties, Premier David Lloyd George and many other distinguished people attended. The Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the House of Commons, wearing their robes of State and preceded by the mace bearers, led the members of the House of Lords and of the House of Commons.

**Great Crowd Watches Procession.**

St. Margaret's Church for nearly three centuries has been the official church of the House of Commons, but today's solemn consecration, attended by the royal family and members of both houses of Parliament, was unprecedented. Many thousands gathered in the Summer sunshine to watch the novel scene.

It was an impressive procession which assembled at Westminster Palace and marched slowly the short distance to St. Margaret's, the State robes of the peers and officials lending a pleasant touch of color. Premier Lloyd George, walking with Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, headed the Commons in the procession both coming and going.

The arrival of the royal carriages, with King George, Queen Mary, and Princess Mary in one, and Dowager Queen Alexandria and Princess Victoria in another, was greeted with great cheering by the onlooking crowds. The King wore an Admiral's uniform, while the women of the royal family all wore mourning for former Emperor Nicholas of Russia.

The congregation included the Premiers of British Dominions, with other representatives of the empire. The peers and members of the Imperial War Conference sat on the north side of the nave, and the members of the House of Commons on the south.

The Speaker of the House of Commons and the Lord Chancellor read the lessons. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in an eloquent sermon, declared:

"Four years of war have taught us much. They have taught us in plain prose war's unspeakable hatefulness, and those who have been in touch with all the realities of such a war are the first to resolve that, please God, a repetition of its ghastly horrors shall become impossible among men."

**Throngs Sing National Anthem.**

After the benediction, and while the congregation was still kneeling in prayer, the great doors were thrown open, flooding the entrance with sunshine. Simultaneously the national anthem pealed from the great organ, and the crowds outside uncovered and joined in the singing.

As the royal and other processions departed with the same formality as when they entered, there was an outburst of cheering.

Twenty thousand persons gathered in Hyde Park, where a special open air service was held with the Bishop of London officiating, and attended by the Lord Mayor. With the Bishop on the platform were representatives of all denominations, while the singing was led by a band of Salvation Army members.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Public prayer for victory for the Allies was said today throughout France on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the declaration of war.

## DISEASE MENACES VIENNA.

### Not Enough Men to Clean the Streets and Filth Is Everywhere.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, Aug. 2.—The Vienna Zeit publishes official declarations on the precarious state of hygienic cleanliness of the Austrian capital.

The cleaning of the streets has been almost suspended because of the lack of material and men. Instead of the 3,500 people employed in street cleaning in normal times there are today 1,000. Night cleaning previously occupied 400 men, today there are 15 invalids. The number of carriage horses is less than a third, as horses have been requisitioned for food transport.

Only the First District with the imperial castle is regularly cleaned. The rest of the town is abandoned to filth with terrible sanitary consequences.

The doctors are protesting energetically and declare that never has Vienna been so predisposed to epidemics, especially of respiratory organs, as today, and they call upon the Government not to leave the population to grow weak by hunger and perish through the filthiness of the streets.

There is great anxiety for the time of Winter's snows, because if there is no hope of the situation improving, it will be necessary for detachments of soldiers to be withdrawn from the front to work in Vienna streets.

**Heimerdinger-Wolf.**

The marriage of Charles Heimerdinger, a son of Mrs. Joseph F. Heimerdinger of 875 Park Avenue, and Miss Lucile Wolf, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wolf of 5 West Sixty-ninth Street, took place Saturday at the country home of the bride's parents at Purchase, N. Y. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Della Wolf, and Mr. Heimerdinger had his brother, Henry Heimerdinger, a naval aviator, as his best man. The wedding ceremony was performed by Dr. John Lovejoy Elliot of the Ethical Culture Society. Mrs. Heimerdinger is a member of the senior class at Barnard and the bridegroom, who was graduated from Princeton last year, is in the Quartermaster's Corps, stationed in New York.

## DENY PROFITEERING BY COUNTRY'S HOTELS

### Association Points to the Aid Hostelries Have Given to the Food Administration.

In the face of the heavy blow dealt by the Federal Food Board to five of the largest hotels of the city and two restaurants for hoarding sugar, the Hotel Association of New York City yesterday issued a defense of the hotels generally, in which there was no reference to the sugar-hoarding charges against these places, but in which an emphatic denial was made of "general charges in certain quarters that the hotels of the country are profiteering," and are "hiding behind the skirts of the Food Administration for the purpose of 'soaking' the public."

The statement of the Hotel Association says:

"At the headquarters of the Food Administration in this city attention was directed to the fact that a great majority of the hotels and restaurants of the country have co-operated faithfully, earnestly, and patriotically with the United States Food Administration. As evidence of this, it is pointed out that while not more than 5 per cent. of the population of the country habitually dines in hotels and restaurants, the savings effected in eating places have been impressive. Hotels and restaurants have demonstrated what to do and how to do it, and in every part of the country have reinforced every message put out by the Food Administration. The great value of their work has been education."

The association points out that since the Food Administration came into official existence on Aug. 10, 1917, the cost of every form of labor used in the first-class hotels has increased. In one hotel where the ordinary consumption cost less than $4,000 a month, it now runs from $9,000 to $10,000 a month. To create the "atmosphere" required is also an item of heavy expense in war times.

"For instance, in a representative hotel of the best class," the Hotel Association declares, "the flowers and decorations used in the twelve months ending June 30, 1918, represented an outlay of almost $25,000. The music cost almost three times as much. The replacement of dishes and other china broken in the restaurant and kitchen totaled almost $50,000. The replacement of broken glassware approached $20,000, and of silver almost three-quarters as much. The single item of cleansing the linen used in the dining room represented $15,000."

Comparing the market cost increase of foodstuffs to the hotels with the menu price increase, this table is presented:

| | Market Increase. | Menu Increase. |
|---|---|---|
| June, 1917, to June, 1918: | | |
| Oysters and clams, (three items) | 27.1 | 13.7 |
| Fish, (five standard varieties) | 28.7 | 9.9 |
| Beef, (five cuts) | 32.2 | 19.1 |
| Mutton, (two cuts) | 20.3 | 12.2 |
| Lamb, (four cuts) | 32.2 | 16.9 |
| Veal, (three cuts) | 24.1 | 14.3 |
| Pork, (loin and ham) | 22.5 | 14.8 |
| Chicken, (four varieties) | 52.9 | 10.8 |
| Duckling | 42.8 | 14.3 |
| Turkey | 10.5 | ... |
| Fruits, (five varieties) | 44.2 | 4.1 |
| Vegetables, (seven varieties) | 95.2 | 14.6 |

## GRAND DUKES' MURDER AGAIN REPORTED

### Munich Paper Hears from Moscow That Nicholas, Former Commander in Chief, Was Among Them.

PARIS, Aug. 4, (Havas Agency.)—Three Russian Grand Dukes, one of whom seems to be Nicholas Nicholaievitch, former Commander in Chief of the Russian Armies, have been executed by the Bolsheviki, according to Moscow advices to the Bayerische Zeitung of Munich.

Former Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch was reported on June 3, 1917, to have been arrested at Tiflis, and early in the present year his death was reported in German newspapers. These reports, however, were not confirmed and were later denied by reports from Russia. The former Grand Duke was reported to have been arrested at Moscow on July 14.

Late in July an Amsterdam dispatch stated that four Grand Dukes had been seized at Ekaterinburg by members of an unidentified band. The names of these Grand Dukes were Igor, Constantine, Ivan Constantinovitch, and Serge Michaelovitch.

## SURE RUSSIA WILL FIGHT.

### Our Action Means Early Revival of Eastern Front, A. J. Sack Says.

Opinions and feelings of Russian officials in the United States regarding the announcement by the United States and Japanese Governments with reference to Russia are said to be expressed in the following statement issued yesterday by A. J. Sack, Director of the Russian Information Bureau in the United States:

"The Czechoslovak positions in Siberia present a chain of important strategic centres, stretching from Vladivostok to Novorossysk. Wherever the Czechoslovaks appear the Bolshevist bands flee and the population greets the Czechoslovaks as friends and liberators, joining them and re-establishing order. This is the beginning of the resurrection of Russia.

"If now economic, financial, and technical help on the proper scale be given to Russia, with the Czechoslovak movement actively supported, we will see the Russian front re-established probably not later than the Spring of 1919. Hundreds of thousands of Russian patriots, officers and soldiers, veterans of the war, will begin to join the Czechoslovak and allied detachments, organizing around them as around a nucleus for the future Russian army. The Spring of 1919 may see not less than a million men standing at the eastern front, and against this million Germany will have to put up at least a million of her own, with probably another million guarding her lines of communication.

"The deeper in the interior of the country this Russian line lies, the more force will Germany need to guard the rear of her own army among a population so hostile to Germany as the Russian population of today. It is entirely within the limits of possibility that by the Spring of 1919 resurrected Russia will divert not less than two or two and one-half million of German and Austrian soldiers, which means that she will play the same rôle and will render the allied cause the same service as she did before the Bolshevist revolution in November, 1917."

# 90 PER CENT. OF TAX FROM BIG INCOMES

### Only One-tenth of the Total Came from Returns of $25,000 or Less.

### BIG INCREASE FOR NATION

### Ten Individuals Paid $13,000,000—22 Incomes in the Labor Class Above $50,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Of the $173,000,000 personal income tax collected for the fiscal year 1916, investors and speculators in all fields shouldered just one-third of the burden, labor .086 per cent of it, and the remainder came from the multitudinous ranks of those whose incomes were classed as derived from "business" and "services."

Embraced within the last named class is every calling from that of banker to farmer.

Ninety per cent. of the total tax was derived from incomes more than $25,000, and 1.66 per cent. from those of the $5,000 class and less, although the latter constituted more than a third of the total of 437,000 returns. The highest average rate of tax actually paid upon net income subject to tax was 12.9 per cent., which fell upon the highest income class of $3,000,000 and over. Only ten individuals bore the burden of that rate. They contributed $13,000,000 to the total tax. The average rate of tax declined through the income classes to a minimum of .28 per cent. for the $3,000 to $4,000 class.

Although incomes of $100,000 and more constituted only 1.5 per cent. of the total number of returns, they paid nearly three-fourths of the total tax.

"Property" income from stocks, bonds, rents, royalities and all money-working sources — constituting nearly one-half of the net total of $6,000,000,000 reported, even in the face of the exemption of all dividends, amounting to exactly a third of the total net income returned—bore nearly its proportionate one-half of the total tax because of the much higher proportion of "property" income in the returns of the higher income classes, paying the heavier rates of tax. Incomes from "business" and "service" footed the remainder of the tax bill.

As an evidence of the inducements to thrift in matrimony, the returns of married men, making due deduction for joint returns of husband and wife, indicated their wealth at more than five times that of single men as shown by their returns, the former bearing a corresponding burden of the tax except for exemption in the $3,000 to $4,000 class amounting to about 6 per cent. of their total income reported.

Although for the country at large the returns of single men were double those of single women, the six New England States were a conspicuous exception to the rule. The total income reported by single men in that section exceeded by barely 15 per cent. the total income of single women, bearing testimony either to the superior independence and earning capacity of the New England women or a reluctance to share inherited riches in matrimony. The District of Columbia and Hawaii were also conspicuous in that respect, showing about equal returns for single men and women.

A striking eccentricity in the report is the return in the skilled and unskilled labor class of twenty-two incomes above the $50,000 mark, five of them being above $100,000. Two hundred and eighty labor returns were above $10,000.

Four commercial travelers showed incomes of over $100,000, as did two saloonkeepers, one professional sportsman, eighteen hotelkeepers, and twenty-two insurance agents. Actors, singers, and musicians to the number of 914 showed a total income of $11,128,000, a neat average of over $12,000 and a possibility to stimulate the other 170,000 not making returns. Five of these incomes were over $150,000.

In the class of authors, editors, and reporters there were sixteen incomes of more than $100,000, and two above $500,000. Twelve ministers of the gospel showed incomes of more than $50,000.

The legal profession earned the greatest total incomes among professions, although the average income among engineers was higher.

Of the 23,000 manufacturers in the country in 1916, one in every ten made returns, paying a total of 12 per cent. of the tax; of the merchants, one in four made returns, paying 12.5 per cent. of the tax; of commission brokers in all fields, one in five, paying 8 per cent.; real estate brokers, one in four, paying 0.83 per cent.; lawyers and judges, one in five, paying 2.5 per cent.; mine owners and operators, one in six, paying 4 per cent. One farmer in about every four hundred made returns, paying an aggregate of 1 per cent. of the tax, one teacher in every two hundred and one clergyman in about every seventy-five.

The three States which reported the greatest total incomes were, in the order of their returns, New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. New York, with nearly $2,000,000,000, reported almost a third of the total returns. This, however, is not an accurate indication of the actual wealth of a State, for persons file returns wherever they reside regardless of where their investments or properties are. It is a fairly accurate indication, however, of where that much income is spent.

The net personal income reported in 1916 totaled $6,300,000,000, an increase of $2,400,000,000 over 1913, or about 40 per cent.

Corporate returns for 1916 showed a total net income of $8,700,000,000, an increase of more than $3,000,000,000 over 1915, and $5,000,000,000 over 1914, or more than 100 per cent. Of the 341,000 corporations reporting 40 per cent. showed no net earnings, which was a lower percentage than in preceding years.

Of the $172,000,000 corporate tax collected, 17.5 per cent. was drawn from public utilities, 13 per cent. from iron and steel production, and 9 per cent. from mineral operations. The remainder came largely from miscellaneous manufacturing industries, banking and insurance companies, and merchandising companies.

## GERMANS APPLAUD LANSDOWNE LETTER

### Krupp Organ Professes to See a Real Peace Feeler from the British Side.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 4.—Lord Lansdowne has a very good press in Germany. His latest letter attracts much greater attention than did his earlier one, though there are, of course, obvious reasons for that. At a time when the German armies are moving backward any sign of pacifism in the Entente countries can be made use of in the Fatherland.

The Cologne Gazette pretends to know that Lord Lansdowne's views are those which Count Hertling has expressed in the circle of his most intimate political friends.

The Cologne Volkszeitung makes the letter its first news of the day. It says that the document, on account of its tone and contents, can be sympathetically received, and it thinks fit to warn some of its contemporaries against the common German belief that Lord Lansdowne and Lord Wimborne are really more dangerous than Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Balfour, and the others. Rather, Lord Lansdowne's utterances are to be taken as a sign of opposition to the English war policy, and are to be greeted in Germany with approval.

"Lord Lansdowne," it declares, "would not so speak and write if he did not regard the Entente's war aims as reprehensible and ours as discussable."

That being so, the Volkszeitung ardently hopes that, as the bulk of the people in England are not peaceably inclined, Lord Lansdowne and his friends "will see to it that out of the general election in the Autumn there comes a House of Commons of a more reasonable frame of mind than rules in the present one."

While Bismarck's old paper, the Hamburger Nachrichten, sees nothing but cunning in the letter, the Krupp organ, the Rhenish Westphalian Gazette, is quite delighted with the epistle, regarding it as "adistinct peace feeler on the part of England." It argues that Lansdowne, while not in the Ministry, has "close relations with the Foreign Office," and for that reason the journal sees certain signs of an accommodating spirit which pleases it.

"Lord Lansdowne," it tells its readers, "recognizes that the war in its present form is a heavy burden for England and that it will become every day heavier. From that one can see the real position of affairs in England and what little foundation in reality the speeches of Lloyd George, Lord Robert Cecil, and Balfour have."

Krupps' mouthpiece believes that Lord Lansdowne can not really expect Germany to accept the terms outlined by President Wilson in his latest "bloodthirsty speech." It thinks that he believes in the uprightness of the German offers, and hopes that he will support Germany in her claim for the return of her colonies should she give up Belgium.

## CHURCHILL ANSWERS LANSDOWNE'S PLEA

### Minister Says German People Must Be Decisively Beaten in the Field.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—In the form of a long letter to his constituents at Dundee, Winston Spencer Churchill, Minister of Munitions, replies to the Marquis of Lansdowne's recent letter and elaborates the following among other points:

"The war has got to be won. It is not won yet; these twin facts dominate every form of argument not arising from despondency of treason. * * *

"Appearance of power is with the enemy; reality of power is with us. * * *

"President Wilson, with searching thought, has spoken the only words which should be heard in the councils and camps of the allies—'Force without stint, force without restraint, force to the utmost limit.' * * *

"Two separate conditions are required from the German people. First, they must be decisively beaten in the field by the Allies, and, second, they should by their own free and spontaneous action make a definite break with the system which has led them to so many fearful and monstrous crimes. Not until then will they be allowed to take a place in a league of nations and be received by the brotherhood of mankind."

## GERMAN SEEKS RICH WIFE.

### Attache's Advertisement Stirs Critics of Kaiser's Diplomats.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 4.—The German diplomats are a constant grievance to a large section of the German press, and there is little wonder that a remarkable advertisement in the Frankfurter Zeitung enrages a number of editorial dovecotes in the fatherland.

The advertisement states that an "attaché in high position, with a great future, of elegant appearance, 30 years old, a free thinker, a member of a very honorable family the head of which has the title of Excellency, desires a wife out of one of the best families with a large fortune which will enable her to be the wife of a future Ambassador."

The Frankfurter Nachrichten admits that it blushed with shame when it read this announcement.

**Bourtzeff in Paris; to Come on Here**

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Vladimir Bourtzeff, the Russian revolutionist, who is opposed to the Bolshevist leaders in that country, has arrived here from London. He will leave soon for the United States.

# HARVESTER TRUST TO REDUCE SIZE

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

centration of commercial power itself. The defendants contended on the one hand that such combinations are not unlawful, unless the Government goes further and shows in each particular case that the combination has wrongfully used its power as, for example, by unduly enhancing prices, by unduly limiting the quantity or lowering the quality of product, by unduly lowering wages, &c.—in other words, that monopolistic combinations are not unlawful so long as they use their power benevolently.

"The effect of the present action is to sustain the contention of the Government on which the decree of the court below was based."

**Harvester Concerns to Reunite.**

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—According to a statement given out here by Harvester company officials, it is proposed, following the dismissal of the appeal, immediately to reunite the International Harvester Company of New Jersey and the International Harvester Corporation in a new corporation to be called the International Harvester Company.

The plan for reunion provides for an issue of capital stock equal to the sum of the stocks, preferred and common, of the two present companies, namely, $80,000,000 preferred and $80,000,000 common, the same as the capitalization of the International Harvester Company before the decision in 1913. The preferred stocks will be exchanged share for share, the common will be exchanged one and one-third shares of the new company for each share of the International Harvester Company of New Jersey and two-thirds of a share of the new company for each share of the International Harvester Corporation.

In a statement giving the reasons for the dismissal of the appeal from the decision of the Federal Court, Cyrus H. McCormick, President of the International Harvester Company, says:

"The International Harvester Company, under the pressure of war conditions, has agreed to dismiss its appeal in the Government suit now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

"For business reasons, not affecting the suit, the assets of the company were equally divided in January, 1913, between the old company and a new company, the International Harvester Corporation, the latter taking over the foreign plants and business and the new lines, such as tractors, gas engines, wagons, cream separators, &c.

"The greater part of the assets of the new corporation was invested in the foreign business, very largely in Russia. The war has played havoc with the assets and business in Russia and the Central Empires. No dividend whatever has been paid on the $40,000,000 of common stock of the corporation during the four years of the war. The uncertainties arising out of the Government litigation while pending would necessary prevent the old company from making any permanent plans for the development of its business, and in the event of an adverse decision it would be deprived of a large part of its present business without having established other fields for its activities.

"In view of the situation, it was decided to accept as final the decree of the lower court upon an agreement with the Government as to the further decree to be entered in that court. This further decree will restrict the sale agencies of the companies after Dec. 31, 1919, and increase the number of its competitors by requiring the sale of three of its five lines of harvesting machines. The result will be the loss by the company of a considerable part of its long established trade in harvesting machines.

"It is perhaps needless to say that the officers and Directors of the company have decided with extreme reluctance and regret to accept the terms of the adverse decree of the District Court, the legality of which is at least doubtful, in view of the fact that the Government failed to secure its affirmance by the Supreme Court after two presentations of its case against the company.

"If the decree had been based upon alleged violations of the law by the company, instead of upon its alleged power to violate the law, we would hardly have felt warranted in dismissing our appeal, even for the sake of conserving the business situation. As it is, the decree of the District Court is accepted as one of the hardships growing out of war."

*Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.*

## Born.

FRIED.—July 29, Nursery and Child's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Fried, a daughter.

GUEDALIA.—Aug. 3, Lloyd's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Guedalia, a daughter.

KOHNFELDER.—July 31, 618 West 148th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kohnfelder, a daughter.

SCHWARTZ.—July 30, Lloyd's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Schwartz, a daughter.

SPECTOR.—July 29, Alston's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Spector, a daughter.

## Engaged.

BAUM—LEWALD.—Lottie Lewald to Ignatz Baum.

COSGROVE—KARPF.—Charlotte C. Karpf to Austin D. Cosgrove.

MATTHEWS — CASHMAN.—Jeanette M. Cashman to Ensign John L. Matthews, U. S. N.

SILBERMANN—RAFSKY.—Fanny Rafsky to David Silbermann.

SONNEBORN—LIVINGSTON.—Gladys Livingston to Joseph M. Sonneborn.

## Married.

ALLEN—FLEMMING.—Aug. 1, Sadie Fleming to Robert S. Allen.

SCHUTZ—WERNER.—Aug. 1, Fredericka Werner to Max H. Schutz.

## Died.

ABRAHAMS.—On Aug. 4, 1918, Minna Abrahams, (nee Herz,) widow of the late Morris Abrahams, and dearly beloved mother of Carrie Schlang, Mark L., Dr. Alex, and Sol H. Abrahams, in her 84th year. Funeral from her late residence, 103 East 84th St., on Wednesday morning Aug. 7, at 10:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend. Kindly omit flowers.

ANGELO.—In this city, on Aug. 4, Theodore, in his 76th year. Funeral service at the Stephen Merrit Burial & Cremation Co.'s New Harlem Chapel, 2,343 8th Av., near 125th St., Tuesday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

BRANDON.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 3, 1918, at Scarsdale, N. Y., Sarah, beloved wife of Isaac Brandon, in the 71st year of her age. Funeral on Monday, Aug. 5, from Scarsdale, at 9:30 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station for Scarsdale at 8:25 A. M. Panama and Jamaica papers please copy.

CASS.—Josephine, suddenly, on Aug. 3, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Charles H. Gillespie, in Belmar, N. J., in her 74th year, wife of Frederick Cass, deceased. Funeral services at Campbell's Chapel, 1,080 Broadway, corner 86th St., New York City, Wednesday, Aug. 7, at 1:30 P. M. Interment private.

CATON.—Antoinette, in her 24th year. Services at her late residence, 30 East 198th St., Monday, Aug. 5, at 8 P. M. Interment Fairview Cemetery, Aug. 6, 1918.

CONANT.—Aug. 2, 1918, Charles B., husband of Elizabeth L. Conant. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 10 Lawn Ridge Road, Orange, N. J., Monday, Aug. 5, at 5 P. M. Interment Greenfield, Mass.

COPELAND.—Suddenly, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1918, at Flushtown, Penn., Harry G. Copeland, aged 38 years. Funeral services at 150 West 13th St., New York City, Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 6, at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

DREYFOOS.—At his residence, 430 Homestead Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., William Wallace Dreyfoos, in his 72d year, beloved husband of Rachel Jacobs, and father of Alexander W., Caroline and Samuel Dreyfoos, Teresa Keller and Laura Jacobs. Funeral at 9:30 A. M. Monday, Aug. 5th.

DUNN.—On Aug. 4, 1918, Mary A. Dunn, (nee O'Brien,) beloved wife of Thomas J. Dunn. Funeral from her residence, 769 Dawson St., on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 9:30 A. M., then to St. Anselm's Church, Tinton Av., and 155th St. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

EDWARDS.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Aug. 4, 1918, Ernest T. Edwards, superintendent Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of America. Services on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 2:45 P. M., at his late residence, Maple Av., Sea Gate. Steamer leaves Battery Park at 1:30 P. M. Friends are requested to omit flowers.

FORD.—At Saranac Lake, on Aug. 2, after a lingering illness, Everett L. Ford, aged 23 years, son of Mary Bogert Ford of 3,920

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# THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

## Prices Little Changed by Better News

Judging solely by the behavior of the stock market the past week saw no new developments of material concern to security holders; transactions were below normal in amount, even for the dullest month of the year, and price changes were for the most part unimportant. As a matter of fact, few weeks since the beginning of the war have been so replete with important happenings. The taking over by the Government of all of the telegraph and telephone systems was itself an event secondary in influence only to the assumption of control over the railroads, and no Federal action affecting labor since the beginning of conscription has approached in importance the step taken by the Department of Labor on Aug. 1 to obtain a better distribution and less shifting about of unskilled workers. The week also brought forth the first authorized statement from Washington concerning plans for the next Government financing operation. The Fourth Liberty Loan campaign will be opened on Sept. 28 and carried on for three weeks, with $6,000,000,000 its goal, it is now expected. On the western battle-front the allied offensive, instead of coming to a halt after making all of the progress that military critics had believed possible, redoubled in intensity and drove the enemy out of positions he had confidently expected to hold while reorganizing his forces.

The stock market's apparent indifference to such striking changes in the situation emphasizes the point that has been made before, that trading has been limited to such an extent as to make it far from representative of the feeling of investors throughout the country. The professional element has been bullishly inclined for many weeks, but without any public support it has not been able to bring about a readjustment of prices to fit the improvement in the situation. The big speculative operator does not make a market for long; when he senses the return of public buying he may start the rise with heavy buying knowing that he can unload his stocks when the movement has been taken up by the public, but efforts to attract attention to the opportunities in stocks through concerted purchases of a few industrial issues have so far proved abortive. The Street is less enthusiastic now about the prospects for a big market than it was on the eve of the German defeat, and some of the professionals have turned about completely on the theory that if the public will not support a rising market after such cheering war news it is time to sell it. The truth is that the public will not be hurried. Peace is still a long time away, and there are many immediate and pressing problems which serve to divert interest from the stock market. Not even the publication last week of the United States Steel Corporation's statement for the second quarter of this year, with results shown that far outran popular expectations, brought about any real reflection through new business. The market opened higher the next morning, and it looked for a few hours as though a sustained rise had set in, but the movement died out almost as suddenly as it had begun and allowed quotations to slip back. Sooner or later investors will come into the market with recent developments guiding their action, but they may await the opening of the new loan campaign and the final changes in the tax program. The money situation has not been favorable to an active speculative movement. While rates have not been allowed to command more than 6 per cent. for mixed collateral, or 6½ per cent. for all industrial secured loans, underlying money market conditions have justified much higher rates, and the knowledge that only the strong control exercised by the Bankers' Money Committee kept call funds at this level has served to limit speculative activity.

The Government's cotton report as of July 25 was most disappointing after the high hopes raised by the statement of condition issued a month earlier. At that time it appeared likely that a yield of 15,325,000 bales might be realized, and subsequent weather reports, though not altogether favorable, were of a nature to support the belief that the crop had not suffered serious deterioration in the first of the hot months. Drought worked against the staple in important localities, with the result that the average condition, reported at 85.8 per cent. at the end of June, had fallen to 73.6 per cent. a month later, and the indicated yield to 13,619,000 bales. Even a crop of this size would mean a big gain over the two years preceding, the 1917 crop running to 11,300,000 bales and that of 1916 to 11,450,000 bales. It appears probable that the 1918 yield will run more than 2,000,000 bales ahead of the average for the three years previous, and if weather conditions should prove favorable it may turn out considerably better. At the same time, it is necessary to bear in mind the possibility of a continuation of the drought in the Southwest. With the limited export demand the crop in sight will provide for the country's needs, but at a continuation of the high prices which have prevailed.

The cereal crops hold forth better promise, and the most important grain is practically made. It is estimated that the current year will see something over 909,000,000 bushels of wheat harvested, as against last year's production of 650,825,000 bushels. Corn and oats will run a little behind 1917 production, but crops of both will still be ample. The early forecast of a record crop of wheat was upset by a long drought in the Southwest and sections of the Northwest, which proved particularly hard on the Spring wheat. The saving effected in the domestic consumption of wheat flour last year released 132,000,000 bushels of wheat for export, and if the country does not relax its vigilance in this respect there should be approximately 375,000,000 bushels available for the needs of the Allies next year. The quality of this year's crop is almost uniformly high, and the fixed price should insure a further increase in seeding for next year's crop.

### Navy Needs Carpenters.

Among tradesmen needed by the navy and naval reserves are carpenters, and Commander W. T. Conn, in charge of navy recruiting at 34 East Twenty-third Street, has ordered a special drive to enlist them. They are needed for repair work on naval aircraft. These men are to be enrolled in the Naval Reserve Force for four years, with active service only in time of war. The age limit of the Naval Reserve Force has been raised to 40 years, and men up to that age will be enlisted.

## RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Aug. 3, 1918:

| STOCKS, (SHARES.) | 1918. | 1917. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday .... | 183,035 | 336,737 | 217,739 |
| Tuesday .... | 309,675 | 488,802 | 384,608 |
| Wednesday... | 361,602 | 254,513 | 360,642 |
| Thursday ... | 245,893 | 347,788 | 347,625 |
| Friday .... | 136,675 | 396,486 | 211,697 |
| Saturday ... | 69,539 | Ex. closed. | 48,767 |
| Total week. | 1,306,419 | 1,824,418 | 1,521,078 |
| Year to date. | 81,968,309 | 115,401,790 | 95,493,162 |
| BONDS, (PAR VALUE.) | | | |
| Monday .... | $5,284,000 | $2,756,000 | $2,669,000 |
| Tuesday .... | 5,864,000 | 2,547,500 | 2,994,500 |
| Wednesday... | 5,034,000 | 2,653,500 | 3,449,500 |
| Thursday ... | 5,145,500 | 2,020,500 | 2,970,500 |
| Friday .... | 5,042,500 | 2,398,500 | 3,549,000 |
| Saturday ... | 3,073,000 | Ex. closed. | 912,000 |
| Total week. | $30,343,000 | $12,376,000 | $16,544,500 |
| Yr. to date. | 883,628,000 | 579,846,450 | 623,238,400 |

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

| BONDS. | Aug. 3, '18. | Aug. 7, '17. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. R. & mis. | $3,343,500 | $4,311,000 | *$967,500 |
| Government. | 26,920,500 | 7,993,000 | 18,927,500 |
| State ..... | 2,000 | 9,000 | *7,000 |
| City ..... | 77,000 | 63,000 | 14,000 |
| Total all.. | $30,343,000 | $12,376,000 | $17,967,000 |

*Decrease.

# BUSINESS IS SOUND, SAYS CHICAGO BANK

### No Readjustment Is Likely to Disturb Conditions Anywhere in the West.

### REPORTS ABUNDANT CROPS

### Wheat Yield Nearly Billion Bushels, with About 375,000,000 for Export to Allies.

In its annual crop report and business review to be issued today the continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago says that general conditions throughout the West and Middle West are sound, with abundant crops. It points out that readjustment to war conditions has been so gradual that no disturbance is probable in any field or business. The report continues:

"Business, all things considered, is sound. Here and there are spotted conditions resulting from factors growing out of the war, such as priority shipments, inadequate transportation, restrictions on the use of raw materials, shortage of labor and the time required to adapt available plant capacity to war production.

"Never has labor in this country been as well paid and as prosperous as at the present moment. This in itself has contributed enormously to the buying power in the retail trade and has tended to steady the retail markets which naturally would be affected by the restrictions on nonessential production. In those districts where there are munition plants or where manufacturers are engaged on war contracts, the buying of luxuries is very active, but this is offset in its effect on trade generally, in a measure, by the economy being practiced in other sections not so fortunately situated.

"Necessarily this tends toward the absorption of the surplus products of the so-called nonessential industries, and when the time comes for a more general practice of economy and thrift in this country, the effect of the readjustment probably will be less disturbing as a result of the exercise of this buying power by those who have experienced a sudden increase in income.

"Speaking broadly, the testimony of practical business men is that the country is in a strong position for war time. The banking situation is sound, credits are being well handled, and collections are universally good; business men are seeking to keep their affairs as liquid as possible; stocks of merchandise, which a year ago were fairly well in hand, have not been increased to an extent that is menacing, and such increase as is in evidence is to fortify against delayed deliveries of new supplies.

"The country is in the process of liquefying what heretofore has existed in the shape of unliquid capital and money. Necessarily this has led to a very considerable expansion in credit, as reflected by bank loans, but so far this has been kept well under control and has not trespassed upon what is commonly regarded as dangerous inflation. It is a growth involving some elements of inflation, it is true, but this expansion of credit has behind it a development of our national resources, the wealth of this country, and to some extent the wealth of its allies, for a very considerable part of the proceeds of the Liberty War Loans subscribed here has been re-loaned to our allies in Europe and hence is a re-investment. Furthermore, a large part of the funds raised through governmental war issues for our own use has been applied to capital investment, which will be available in the development of our commerce and of our industries, following the restoration of peace. These are facts well worth keeping in mind, in studying statistics showing the enormous expansion of credits and the attendant increase in the circulating media.

"Dominating the crops this season in the increased yield is the wheat crop, which, practically made, indicates 258,000,000 bushels in excess of last year, or a total of 909,177,000 bushels. The early promise of a record-breaking crop was reduced by the persistence of the long drought over the Southwest and the far Northwest, the Winter wheat suffering slightly and the Spring wheat more largely. The staff of life, the chief food of this country and its allies, will be far in excess of the needs, and permit of the building up of a great reserve against any impairment in future crops. Conservation in the use of wheaten flour permitted an export to our allies last season of 132,000,000 bushels. This year, with the continuance of conservation, there will be available 375,000,000 bushels for export, which is the total imports by our allies in the season just ended.

"With an increase of 120,000,000 bushels in Argentina, unchanged harvest indication in Canada, and with Australia's accumulated surplus of 200,000,000 bushels from three excellent harvests, the allied armies and civilians will not want for bread in the next two years. The Government price for wheat will again stimulate a large acreage to be seeded this Fall. The quality of wheat was never better than this year."

# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED AUG. 3, 1918.

| | Last Week. | Year to Date. |
|---|---|---|
| Total sales ..... | 1,306,419 | 81,968,309 |
| Same period a year ago.. | 1,824,418 | 115,401,790 |

| | Last Week. High. | Last Week. Low. | Year to Date. High. | Year to Date. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average price 50 stocks. | 72.04 | 71.13 | 74.22 | 64.12 |
| Same period a year ago. | 82.79 | 80.26 | 90.46 | 75.77 |

| Sales. | COMPANY. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200.. | ADAMS EXPRESS ..... | 50 | 55 | 55. | — 7 |
| 700.. | Advance Rumely ..... | 17 | 16 | 16 | — ½ |
| 100.. | Advance Rumely pf..... | 43⅝ | 43¾ | 43¾ | — ¼ |
| 300.. | Ajax Rubber ..... | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | + 1½ |
| 4,500.. | Alaska Gold Mines..... | 3⅛ | 3¼ | 3¼ | .. |
| 9,300.. | Alaska Juneau ..... | 2⅜ | 2 | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 2,900.. | Allis-Chalmers Mfg. .... | 34 | 33 | 33½ | — ⅝ |
| 700.. | Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.... | 83¼ | 82⅝ | 83 | + ¼ |
| 100.. | Am. Agricul. Chem. .... | 90 | 90 | 90 | .. |
| 10.. | Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.. | 94 | 94 | 94 | .. |
| 500.. | Am. Beet Sugar ..... | 69 | 68¼ | 69 | + ¾ |
| 10.. | Am. Brake Shoe & F.pf. | 168 | 168 | 168 | .. |
| 5,200.. | Am. Can ..... | 47⅜ | 46⅜ | 46½ | — ⅝ |
| 600.. | Am. Can pf. ..... | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | .. |
| 1,800.. | Am. Car & Fdy..... | 85 | 83⅝ | 83⅝ | — 1¼ |
| 1,500.. | Am. Cotton Oil ..... | 42½ | 41¾ | 42 | .. |
| 10.. | Am. Cotton Oil pf. .... | 79 | 79 | 79 | .. |
| 1,000.. | Am. Hide & Leather.... | 19 | 18¼ | 18½ | — ⅝ |
| 3,400.. | Am. Hide & Leather pf. | 81⅝ | 80 | 80¼ | — ⅛ |
| 2,100.. | Am. Ice ..... | 33½ | 31 | 33 | — ⅛ |
| 2,000.. | Am. Ice pf. ..... | 50⅞ | 49½ | 50¼ | + ⅛ |
| 200.. | Am. International ..... | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | — ⅛ |
| 2,200.. | Am. Linseed ..... | 41⅜ | 40½ | 41 | — ½ |
| 100.. | Am. Linseed pf. ..... | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | — ⅝ |
| 1,800.. | Am. Locomotive ..... | 66⅜ | 65½ | 65¾ | — 1½ |
| 100.. | Am. Locomotive pf. .... | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ | — ⅛ |
| 200.. | Am. Malting 1st pf..... | 46 | 44 | 46 | + 2½ |
| 8,200.. | Am. Smelt. & Ref..... | 78⅝ | 77⅛ | 77⅞ | — ¼ |
| 100.. | Am. Snuff ..... | 97 | 97 | 97 | — 2⅞ |
| 33.. | Am. Snuff pf.. new.... | 85 | 85 | 85 | .. |
| 3,100.. | Am. Steel Foundries .... | 75¼ | 72⅛ | 73½ | — 1¼ |
| 600.. | Am. Sugar Refining. ... | 111 | 109½ | 110⅞ | + ⅞ |
| 400.. | Am. Sugar Ref. pf..... | 110 | 109½ | 109½ | — 1½ |
| 58,200.. | Am. Sumatra Tobacco... | 128 | 120⅝ | 125 | — 5¼ |
| 26,500.. | Am. Tel. & Tel..... | 94 | 91¼ | 92 | — 1⅞ |
| 500.. | Am. Tobacco ..... | 165 | 162 | 162 | — 3 |
| 1,800.. | Am. Woolen ..... | 59 | 57⅜ | 58½ | — ⅞ |
| 200.. | Am. Woolen pf. ..... | 95½ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | — ⅝ |
| 1,100.. | Am. Writing Paper pf.. | 29½ | 27⅞ | 28 | .. |
| 900.. | Am. Zinc, L. & S. .... | 19 | 18¼ | 18¼ | — ⅞ |
| 9,300.. | Anaconda Copper ..... | 66⅜ | 65¼ | 66¼ | + ¼ |
| 300.. | Associated Oil ..... | 60¼ | 60 | 60 | + 2 |
| 3,010.. | Atch., Top. & S. F..... | 86 | 85 | 85 | — ⅛ |
| 200.. | Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.. | 84 | 83½ | 83½ | — ½ |
| 300.. | Atlants, Birm. & At.... | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | — 1½ |
| 100.. | Atlantic Coast Line .... | 93 | 93 | 93 | .. |
| 1,600.. | Atl., Gulf & W. I..... | 103½ | 102 | 103½ | + ½ |
| 100.. | Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.... | 65 | 65 | 65 | + 1¼ |
| 32,500.. | BALDWIN LOCO. ..... | 90⅞ | 88⅝ | 90½ | — ⅛ |
| 100.. | Baldwin Loco. pf..... | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 6,500.. | Baltimore & Ohio..... | 55 | 53⅝ | 54 | — ⅝ |
| 120.. | Baltimore & Ohio pf.... | 57 | 57 | 57 | .. |
| 200.. | Barrett Co. ..... | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | — ½ |
| 100.. | Bethlehem Steel ..... | 84¼ | 84⅛ | 84⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 18,800.. | Bethlehem S., Class B.. | 84⅝ | 82⅞ | 82⅝ | — ½ |
| 1,000.. | Bethlehem S. 8% pf.... | 105¼ | 105 | 105 | + ¾ |
| 1,700.. | Booth Fisheries ..... | 26½ | 25¼ | 26 | — ⅝ |
| 2,300.. | Brooklyn Rap. Tran.... | 41½ | 40⅝ | 40¾ | — ¼ |
| 400.. | Brooklyn Union Gas .... | 85 | 80 | 85 | + 5⅛ |
| 200.. | Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.. | 12½ | 12 | 12 | .. |
| 13,600.. | Burns Brothers ..... | 140 | 127½ | *139½ | +14¾ |
| 300.. | Butte Copper & Zinc.... | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 2,000.. | Butte & Superior..... | 28¾ | 27⅛ | 27½ | — ½ |
| 100.. | Butterick Co. ..... | 9 | 9 | 9 | — ½ |
| 300.. | CAL. PETROLEUM ... | 19 | 18¾ | 19 | — ½ |
| 400.. | Cal. Petroleum pf..... | 60 | 59½ | 60 | .. |
| 100.. | Calumet & Arizona..... | 68 | 68 | 68 | — 1 |
| 7,000.. | Canadian Pacific ..... | 154⅞ | 151 | 152 | — 1⅛ |
| 100.. | Case (J. I.) Co. pf..... | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | + 3½ |
| 1,700.. | Central Leather Co..... | 67 | 66⅛ | 66½ | — 1 |
| 200.. | Central Leather Co. pf.. | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ | + ½ |
| 800.. | Cerro de Pasco Copper.. | 34¼ | 34 | 34¼ | .. |
| 2,100.. | Chandler Motor ..... | 90½ | 89 | 89 | + 1½ |
| 1,100.. | Chesapeake & Ohio..... | 56⅞ | 56¼ | 56¼ | .. |
| 100.. | Chi. Great Western..... | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| 900.. | Chi. Great Western pf.. | 24⅞ | 23½ | *23½ | + ¼ |
| 22,810.. | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.... | 44⅞ | 43⅜ | 43⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 11,000.. | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf. | 76⅜ | 74 | 74½ | — ⅜ |
| 1,033.. | Chi. & Northwestern.... | 92¾ | 92 | 92 | — ½ |
| 3,100.. | Chi., R. I. & Pacific.... | 24 | 23½ | 23½ | — ¼ |
| 400.. | Chi., R. I. & P. 7 p. c.pf. | 74½ | 74 | 74 | .. |
| 1,100.. | Chi., R. I. & P. 6 p. c.pf. | 63¼ | 62¾ | 62¾ | — ¼ |
| 1,500.. | Chile Copper ..... | 16¾ | 16¼ | 16⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 3,100.. | Chino Copper ..... | 39½ | 39 | 39 | — 1¼ |
| 300.. | Colorado Fuel & Iron.... | 46¾ | 45 | 45 | — 2 |
| 1,100.. | Columbia Gas & Elec.... | 34 | 32⅝ | *33 | + ⅜ |
| 2,200.. | Consolidated Gas ..... | 92 | 88 | 90½ | + 2½ |
| 100.. | Consol. Inter. Cal. Min.. | 10 | 10 | 10 | — 1¼ |
| 13,100.. | Corn Products Refining. | 44⅜ | 43¾ | 43¾ | — ⅜ |
| 400.. | Corn Products Ref. pf.. | 100¼ | 99¾ | 99¾ | — 1¼ |
| 6,200.. | Crucible Steel ..... | 67⅝ | 65¼ | 65½ | — 1⅛ |
| 12,300.. | Cuba Cane Sugar..... | 31 | 29 | 30½ | + ⅝ |
| 500.. | Cuba Cane Sugar pf.... | 81½ | 81 | 81½ | .. |
| 100.. | DEERE & CO. pf..... | 94 | 94 | 94 | + 1½ |
| 200.. | Del. & Hudson..... | 108 | 108 | 108 | + ½ |
| 100.. | Del., Lack. & Western.. | 162 | 162 | 162 | — ½ |
| 600.. | Den. & Rio Grande pf.. | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6¾ | + ⅛ |
| 10.. | Detroit Edison Co..... | 103 | 103 | 103 | .. |
| 100.. | Detroit United Ry..... | 88 | 88 | 88 | + 3 |
| 14,400.. | Distillers Securities .... | 57⅞ | 56½ | 57⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 11,000.. | Dome Mines ..... | 9⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ¼ |
| 100.. | Duluth, S. S. & At. pf... | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | — ¼ |
| 3,300.. | ERIE ..... | 15¼ | 14⅜ | 14⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 2,200.. | Erie 1st pf..... | 32¼ | 30¼ | 30⅞ | — ⅝ |
| 200.. | FEDERAL M. & S..... | 10 | 10 | 10 | — 2½ |
| 300.. | Federal M. & S. pf..... | 34 | 33⅛ | 33⅜ | — ¼ |
| 200.. | Fisher Body ..... | 38 | 38 | 38 | — ⅛ |
| 50.. | Fisher Body pf..... | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | .. |
| 1,700.. | GASTON, WM. & W.... | 30⅞ | 29⅜ | 30⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 600.. | General Cigar ..... | 51½ | 48⅝ | 48⅝ | — 2⅜ |
| 100.. | General Cigar pf..... | 99 | 99 | 99 | — ½ |
| 1,200.. | General Electric ..... | 145½ | 143 | 145 | + ¾ |
| 18,800.. | General Motors ..... | 147 | 133½ | 146 | — 4 |
| 900.. | General Motors pf..... | 82 | 81 | 81⅜ | — ¼ |
| 2,000.. | Goodrich (B. F.) Co..... | 47¼ | 45⅞ | *45⅞ | .. |
| 100.. | Goodrich pf. ..... | 100 | 100 | 100 | .. |
| 900.. | Granby Consol. ..... | 79 | 79 | 79 | .. |
| 700.. | Great Northern pf..... | 90½ | 90¼ | 90¼ | — ¾ |
| 2,000.. | Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties.... | 31⅞ | 31¼ | 31¼ | — ⅝ |
| 1,000.. | Greene-Cananea Copper | 44¼ | 44 | 44½ | + 1 |
| 200.. | Gulf States Steel..... | 83½ | 81¾ | 83½ | + 1½ |
| 100.. | Gulf States Steel 1st pf.. | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | + 1 |
| 3,900.. | HASKELL & BARKER | 49¼ | 46½ | 47¾ | + ⅝ |
| 100.. | Homestake Mining ..... | 72 | 72 | 72 | — 2 |
| 300.. | ILLINOIS CENTRAL.. | 97⅝ | 97½ | 97⅝ | + 1⅝ |
| 5,150.. | Inspiration Copper ..... | 53¾ | 52⅜ | 52½ | — ½ |
| 3,200.. | Interboro Consol. ..... | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| 700.. | Interboro Consol. pf.... | 38⅝ | 38¼ | 38¼ | + ¾ |
| 1,250.. | Inter. Agricultural pf.... | 58⅞ | 57 | 57 | — 1½ |
| 500.. | Inter. Harvester, N. J.. | 126 | 124½ | 124½ | .. |
| 100.. | Inter. Harv., N. J., pf.. | 112 | 112 | 112 | + 2 |
| 900.. | Inter. Harvester Corp.. | 66 | 65 | 65 | .. |
| 3,700.. | Inter. Mer. Marine..... | 26⅞ | 25⅜ | 26⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 30,800.. | Inter. Mer. Marine pf... | 98⅛ | 95⅜ | 97⅛ | — ⅞ |
| 6,600.. | Inter. Nickel ..... | 31 | 29⅞ | 30¼ | — ¾ |
| 3,300.. | Inter. Paper ..... | 37 | 35⅞ | 36⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 100.. | Inter. Paper pf., st'ped. | 62 | 62 | 62 | + ¼ |
| 500.. | KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.. | 17⅜ | 17⅛ | 17⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 1,500.. | Kelly Springfield Tire.. | 51⅜ | 50 | 50⅜ | — 1¼ |
| 3,600.. | Kennecott Copper ..... | 33⅞ | 33 | 33⅜ | + ½ |
| 77.. | Kings Co. El. L. & P.... | 89¾ | 89 | 89 | .. |
| 100.. | Kresge (S. S.) Co..... | 95 | 95 | 95 | + 5 |
| 2,100.. | LACK. STEEL ..... | 84 | 82 | 83 | — ⅞ |
| 100.. | Lake Erie & Western.... | 8 | 8 | 8 | — 1⅛ |
| 3,400.. | Lee Rubber & Tire..... | 22¾ | 21¼ | 21¾ | + ½ |
| 1,500.. | Lehigh Valley ..... | 58 | 57 | 57⅜ | — ⅝ |
| 220.. | Liggett & Myers..... | 169½ | 166½ | 167½ | + 4½ |
| 100.. | Liggett & Myers pf..... | 104 | 104 | 104 | .. |
| 4,106.. | Loose-Wiles Biscuit .... | 31 | 25⅞ | 30 | + 4½ |
| 300.. | Loose-Wiles Bis. 2d pf.. | 75 | 75 | 75 | + 5 |
| 2,200.. | Lorillard (P.) Co. ..... | 165 | 158 | 158 | —39 |
| 1,200.. | Lorillard (P.) Co., rts.. | 14 | 13½ | 13½ | .. |
| 100.. | Louisville & Nashville.. | 113 | 113 | 113 | + 1¼ |
| 100.. | MACKAY COS. ..... | 74 | 74 | 74 | + 2¼ |
| 100.. | Mackay Cos. pf. ..... | 64¼ | 64¼ | 64¼ | .. |
| 168.. | Manhattan Elevated .... | 98 | 98 | 98 | + ¾ |
| 3,600.. | Maxwell Motors ..... | 29 | 26 | 27¼ | — ¾ |
| 1,200.. | Maxwell Motors 1st pf.. | 55½ | 54⅞ | 55 | — ¼ |
| 100.. | Maxwell Motors 2d pf.. | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | — ¼ |
| 100.. | May Dept. Stores pf.... | 102 | 102 | 102 | .. |
| 53,800.. | Mexican Petroleum ..... | 102¼ | 99 | 101¾ | + 2⅝ |
| 1,500.. | Miami Copper ..... | 29⅞ | 28¼ | *28⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 7,900.. | Midvale Steel ..... | 52⅜ | 51½ | 52 | — ⅜ |
| 300.. | Minn. & St. Louis, new.. | 10⅝ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | — ½ |
| 475.. | Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. | 89½ | 88⅛ | 89½ | + 1½ |
| 140.. | Minn., St. P. & S.S.M.pf. | 105 | 105 | 105 | .. |
| 300.. | Mo., Kan. & Texas..... | 5½ | 5½ | 5¾ | — ⅛ |
| 500.. | Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.. | 9 | 8½ | 8⅝ | — ¼ |
| 3,900.. | Missouri Pacific ..... | 23½ | 23⅛ | 23⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 900.. | Missouri Pacific pf..... | 57¼ | 55½ | 55⅞ | — 1¼ |
| 31.. | Morris & Essex..... | 70 | 70 | 70 | .. |
| 700.. | NATIONAL ACME .... | 31 | 30 | 31 | + 1 |
| 300.. | National Biscuit ..... | 91½ | 91 | 91 | — 2 |
| 400.. | National Cond. & Cable. | 18½ | 18 | 18⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 1,200.. | National Enam. & S.... | 51½ | 50¾ | 51½ | + ½ |
| 200.. | National Lead ..... | 58¼ | 58¼ | 58¼ | — ¾ |
| 200.. | National Lead pf..... | 104 | 104 | 104 | .. |
| 1,400.. | Nevada Con. Cop..... | 20¼ | 19⅜ | 19⅞ | — ¼ |
| 600.. | New York Air Brake.... | 127 | 124⅞ | 126 | — 2 |
| 2,400.. | New York Central ..... | 72¼ | 71 | 71½ | — ¼ |
| 8,900.. | N. Y., N. H. & H..... | 41⅜ | 39½ | 39⅝ | — ¼ |
| 900.. | N. Y., Out. & West..... | 20¼ | 19⅞ | 20 | — 1 |
| 600.. | Norfolk & Western..... | 103⅜ | 103 | 103 | — ½ |
| 200.. | Norfolk & Western pf.. | 75 | 75 | 75 | — 1 |
| 200.. | North American ..... | 41 | 40½ | 40½ | — 1½ |
| 800.. | Northern Pacific ..... | 88 | 87⅜ | 88 | + ¼ |
| 1,500.. | Nova Scotia Steel & C.. | 70 | 62 | 69½ | + 8½ |
| 4,400.. | OHIO CITIES GAS..... | 38½ | 37¾ | 38⅛ | + ⅝ |
| 2,350.. | Ontario Mining ..... | 10½ | 9½ | 9½ | — ⅞ |
| 100.. | Owens Bottle Mach .... | 59 | 59 | 59 | — 1 |
| 3,100.. | PACIFIC MAIL ..... | 33¼ | 32 | 33 | + 1 |
| 200.. | Pacific Tel. & Tel..... | 20½ | 20 | 20 | — 1 |
| 100.. | Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.... | 95 | 95 | 95 | .. |
| 4,680.. | Pennsylvania Railroad.. | 44⅝ | 43⅝ | *43⅞ | + ½ |
| 7,100.. | People's Gas, Chicago... | 51⅝ | 45 | 47¼ | + 3⅛ |
| 100.. | Pere Marquette prior pf | 57 | 57 | 57 | — 1 |
| 100.. | Philadelphia Co. ..... | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | — ½ |
| 700.. | Pierce-Arrow ..... | 39 | 38⅛ | 39 | + ½ |
| 100.. | Pierce-Arrow pf..... | 96 | 96 | 96 | .. |
| 400.. | Pitts. Coal ..... | 51½ | 50¼ | 50¼ | — 1 |
| 100.. | Pitts. Coal pf..... | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | .. |
| 100.. | Pitts. Steel pf..... | 93 | 93 | 93 | + 3 |
| 3,100.. | Pitts. & West Va..... | 33⅜ | 32½ | 32⅜ | — 1 |
| 120.. | Pitts. & West Va. pf.... | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ | — 1 |
| 5,000.. | Pressed Steel Car..... | 71 | 69½ | 70½ | + 1 |
| 100.. | Pressed Steel Car pf.... | 96 | 96 | 96 | — ⅛ |
| 500.. | Public Service, N. J.... | 98 | 96 | 96 | — 2 |
| 400.. | Pullman Co. ..... | 113½ | 111½ | *111½ | .. |
| 5,300.. | RY. STEEL SPRING... | 62½ | 60⅞ | 61 | — ½ |
| 400.. | Ry. Steel Spring pf..... | 100 | 99¼ | 100 | + 1½ |
| 1,910.. | Ray Consol. Copper.... | 24 | 23⅜ | 23⅞ | — ¼ |
| 14,000.. | Reading ..... | 88⅝ | 86¾ | 87⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 12,700.. | Republic Iron & Steel... | 92⅜ | 90⅝ | 91¾ | — ¾ |
| 210.. | Republic Iron & S. pf... | 101 | 101 | 101 | .. |
| 1,700.. | Royal Dutch tr. rects... | 106⅜ | 103½ | 105⅜ | + 3¼ |
| 200.. | ST. L.-SAN FRAN..... | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅝ |
| 200.. | Savage Arms ..... | 72¼ | 72 | 72 | — ⅛ |
| 900.. | Saxon Motor ..... | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 200.. | Seaboard Air Line..... | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | .. |
| 100.. | Sears, Roebuck & Co.... | 139 | 139 | *139 | — ¼ |
| 100.. | Shattuck-Arizona ..... | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | — ⅜ |
| 6,100.. | Sinclair Oil Refining.... | 31⅜ | 30⅜ | 31⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 100.. | Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.. | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93¼ | + ¼ |
| 7,577.. | Southern Pacific ..... | 85¼ | 83¾ | 84 | .. |
| 6,000.. | Southern Ry. ..... | 24 | 23⅛ | 23½ | — ⅜ |
| 600.. | Southern Ry. pf..... | 63 | 62½ | 62½ | — ½ |
| 200.. | Standard Milling ..... | 118 | 117 | 117 | — 1 |
| 11,700.. | Studebaker Co. ..... | 45½ | 42½ | 44¾ | — 1¼ |
| 100.. | Stutz Motor ..... | 40 | 40 | 40 | — ⅝ |
| 400.. | Superior Steel ..... | 41⅛ | 39½ | 39½ | — 2½ |
| 1,300.. | TENN. COP. & CHEM. | 19⅝ | 19¼ | 19¼ | — ⅛ |
| 3,600.. | Texas Co. ..... | 153 | 150 | 151 | — 1⅞ |
| 100.. | Texas Pacific ..... | 15 | 15 | 15 | .. |
| 33,100.. | Tobacco Products ..... | 72¼ | 67⅝ | *69 | + ⅛ |
| 2,000.. | Tobacco Products pf.... | 98 | 96 | 97¼ | + 1¼ |
| 400.. | Twin City Rap. Tran.... | 43⅜ | 42¼ | 42¾ | + 2 |
| 200.. | UNION BAG & PAPER | 71¼ | 71½ | 71½ | — 3¼ |
| 9,100.. | Union Pacific ..... | 122½ | 120⅝ | 121 | — 1⅞ |
| 257.. | Union Pacific pf..... | 71¼ | 71 | 71¼ | + 1 |
| 100.. | United Alloy Steel ..... | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | + ½ |
| 5,800.. | United Cigar Stores .... | 101⅝ | 97¾ | *98⅞ | — ⅝ |
| 100.. | United Drug 2d pf..... | 78 | 78 | 78 | + ½ |
| 400.. | United Fruit ..... | 127 | 126 | 127 | + 1 |
| 100.. | United Rys. Inv. ..... | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | .. |
| 100.. | United Rys. Inv. pf.... | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | — ½ |
| 100.. | U. S. Cast I. P. & F.... | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | — ⅝ |
| 200.. | U. S. Realty & Imp..... | 17⅞ | 17 | 17 | .. |
| 9,800.. | U. S. Ind. Alcohol..... | 128 | 125½ | 127½ | — 1½ |
| 110.. | U. S

# JAPAN TELLS OF AID TO ALLIED FINANCING

## Has Advanced to Great Britain, Russia, France 1,186,000,000 Yen for Purposes of War.

## TRADE BALANCE REVERSED

### Pledged to Continue Efforts to Further Financial Program of Germany's Enemies.

The Financial Commission of the Imperial Japanese Government, with offices in this city, has just made public a statement showing the part Japan has taken in the war financing of the Allies. The data was prepared by the Department of Finance in Tokio and presented to the British Mission to Japan, which was headed by Prince Arthur of Connaught. The statement reiterates the resolve of the Japanese nation to abide by the financial policy followed until now, and to do her best toward furthering the financial program of the Allies.

The document records the fact that Japan has to date advanced to Great Britain, Russia, and France the sum of 1,186,000,000 yen, or $593,000,000 Of this, Great Britain received $371,149,000; Russia, $127,084.000, and France, about $78,000,000.

Mention is made of the efforts of Japan to facilitate exchange relations between America and Britain by replenishing the British reserve of American dollars. Discussing the international economic relations of Japan before the war the statement says:

"Perhaps the most noteworthy features in Japan's international economic relations before the advent of the world's war was, in the first place, the continued adverse condition in the balance of foreign trade. For instance, in 1913 against the total exports of, roughly, 632,460,000 yen, (yen, 50 cents,) the volume of imports amounted to 729,432,000 yen, leaving a balance in favor of the latter of 96,971,000 yen. Next there were the large foreign loans which involved payment of no small amount of interest, and other nontradal accounts payable by Japan to foreign countries, such as freight, insurance, and so forth, aggregating in all to 108,000,000 yen in 1913. The two items of foreign liabilities of Japan amounted to no less than 200,000,000 yen for the same year.

"It was at this time that Great Britain, politically bound with Japan by ties of special relation, extended to her, both directly and indirectly, support financially and economically. In short, before the outbreak of the catastrophe, the position of Japan in the international economic relations was on the debit side."

Regarding international economic relations since the outbreak of the war, the document says:

"The international relations, both financial and economic, seem to have undergone a radical change on the outbreak of the war. At any rate, in 1915 the balance of Japan's foreign trade was reversed, and with a marked increase in exports and more or less decline in imports, the excess of exports over imports reached 175,857,000 yen. In 1916 imports advanced, and this movement was more pronounced in exports, with the result that the balance favorable to Japan was returned at 371,040,000 yen. Below is shown the customs returns from the advent of the war up to the end of April, 1918: Exports, from August to December, 1914, 222,676,000 yen; imports, 167,401,000 yen; excess of exports, 55,-265,000 yen. Exports from August to December, 1915, 708,307,000 yen; imports, 532,450,000 yen; excess of exports, 175,-857,000 yen. Exports from August to December, 1916, 1,127,408,000 yen; imports, 756,428,000 yen; excess of exports, 371,040,000 yen. Exports from August to December, 1917, 1,603,005,000 yen; imports, 1,055,811,000 yen; excess of exports, 567,194,000 yen. Exports from January to April, 1918, 554,326,000 yen; imports, 553,150,000 yen; excess of exports, 1,167,000 yen. Total exports, 4,215,772,000 yen; imports, 3,045,249,000 yen; excess of exports, 1,170,522,000 yen.

"The international account other than trade has experienced a similar change, and what by supply of munitions to the Allies, receipt in freight, &c., a large balance credited to Japan has accrued. The two accounts are summed up thus: From outbreak of war to end of April, 1918, excess of exports, 1,170,523,000 yen; balance in favor of Japan on nontradal account, 802,122,000 yen; total, 2,032,-645,000 yen.

"The favorable state of international account has reversed the position of Japan in her relation with foreign countries, and she is now enabled to extend financial help to the Allies."

In conclusion, the Japanese Finance Department remarked: "The above is intended to show in plain figures the part which Japan has taken in the war finance of the Allies. There is another thing to be mentioned in this connection, and that is Japan's endeavors to co-operate with them in various financial and economic measures. In conclusion, it may be stated that, whatever may be the development of the situation, the Japanese nation is resolved to abide by the financial policy so far pursued and to do her best toward furthering the financial program of the Allies."

## *HIGHER PROFITS TAX GAINING ADHERENTS*

### *Move Now Supported by Wilson—To be Pressed with Vigor Before Committee.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—A strictly war profits tax, separate from all other taxes, will be pressed with renewed vigor this week in the House Ways and Means Committee which is engaged in framing the $8,000,000,000 revenue bill. The position of the Democrats and Republicans who have been trying so far in the executive sessions of the committee to win over the opponents of a separate war profits plan has been strengthened by President Wilson's declaration in favor of a heavy tax to reach all war profiteers and by the fact that the excess profits and income tax sections of the bill so far tentatively accepted fall short by considerably more than $1,000,000,000 of the $6,000,000,000 alloted to the two sections.

The committee has been discussing without conclusion two main war profits plans. One is a superimposed war profits tax, with a maximum of 80 per cent. on corporations having more than $200,000 capital, designed to reach huge corporation profits. Its author is Representative Green of Iowa. The other plan is an alternative for the excess profits, to be substituted for excess profits whenever the Treasury deems it likely to bring in more revenue than the excess profits tax in each individual case. Its author is Representative Crisp of Georgia.

Even members of the committee not yet committed to either the Green or Crisp proposals concede that some war profits plan is likely to be added to the present draft of the bill. The Crisp alternative plan is along lines followed in England. It is a more detailed proposal as it is to supplant, if necessary, instead of supplement, the excess profits scheme, embodying machinery necessary whether the Treasury should use either the excess profits or alternative plan.

The Green superimposed war profits plan as revised to date provides for a tax of 60 per cent. on the net income of corporations having an invested capital of $200,000, and not exceeding $350,000 after the following deductions from the net income: The average net income for the years 1911, 1912, and 1913, and taxes upon corporations provided in other sections of the bill. After making the same deductions corporations with invested capital between $350,000 and $500,000 would be taxed 70 per cent. on the remaining net income, and corporations with capital in excess of $500,000 would be taxed 80 per cent.

"Congress will adopt some plan to reach big corporations like the packers, some copper companies, and other concerns very highly capitalized before we started in with the present system of income and excess profits," said Representative Green today. "Talk in New York that the excess profits taxes tentatively agreed to by the committee are not as high as had been expected is like congratulating candidates on their election before all the returns are in."

The Hull sub-Committee on Luxuries met again today and considered the luxuries recommendations, the main features of which already have been published. It will report tomorrow to the full committee, which also is about to review the whole bill.

## URGES COTTON CROP AID.

### Richmond Director Wants State Banks to Join Federal Reserve.

Caldwell Hardy, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, in his monthly review of business conditions, calls upon the State-chartered institutions to join the reserve system so they may aid in financing the cotton crop. Mr. Hardy says:

"The Southern cotton crop promises to be a bumper one, 15,000,000 bales at least. Every pound of our surplus crop, over and above our home consumption, would be purchased by a needy world if it could be transported, but lack of ships precludes this distribution. If this surplus is to be carried until distribution is made, it must be financed, and the question is receiving earnest consideration. Hundreds of non-member banks in this district, with resources approaching $500,000,000, could by becoming members add millions to the lending power of the Federal Reserve Bank and thereby render material assistance in solving the problem in this district. They cannot escape the moral responsibility and it is hoped they will rise to the occasion, particularly as they have nothing to lose and much to gain. Within the fold, their future is assured; outside of it, they cannot share adequately in the great future prosperity which will come to those who are in a position to embrace their opportunities."

Mr. Hardy says that banking conditions in the Richmond District are sound and profitable. Loans have reached the largest volume ever attained.

### Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Forecast:

S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.

Tenn., Ky., and W. Va.—Fair and continued warm Monday and probably Tues.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair and continued warm Mon. and probably Tues.

Lower Mich.—Local thunder showers Mon. and probably Tues, continued warm.

Upper Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues., not so warm along Lake Superior

N. C.—Fair and continued warm Mon. and Tues.

# PUBLISHERS ASSAIL PAPER MEN'S FIGURES

## Ask the International Company to Explain How It Calculates Profits.

## CITE TRADE BOARD REPORT

### Say Manufacturers Should Prove Assertion of Incorrectness of Federal Computations.

The Publishers Association of New York City has sent a letter to the International Paper Company, asking for a description of the methods of accounting by which the paper manufacturers fixed their profits for the year 1917 at $7.56 a ton, when the accounts of the Federal Trade Commission placed the profit at $16.52 a ton.

The paper manufacturers in a recent letter objected to the adoption by the publishers of the findings of the Government investigators, asserting that their own accountants placed the figure at $7.56 a ton.

In their letter yesterday, the publishers recalled an instance cited by the Tariff Board in 1911, in which a paper compny had included in its running expenses an item of $70,000 a year for water power, although it had previously recorded charges for water power as a part of the capital investment. The publishers ask in their letter whether the profit showing is reduced from $16.52 to $7.56 a ton for newsprint paper by accounting methods under which the profits are arbitrarily diminished on the face of the books. The publishers suggest in the letter that the paper manufacturers make an explanation of the system of bookkeeping by which they find themselves earning less than half as much a ton as is indicated by the figures of Government accountants. The letter is as follows:

New York, Aug. 3, 1918.

W. E. Haskell, Esq., Assistant to the President, International Paper Company, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

Dear Sir: Some time this association issued a statement to the effect that the International Paper Company had, during the year 1917, realized a net income from news print paper of $6,616,857.24, equivalent to a net profit of $16.52 a ton.

Following the publication of the above statement there was published in the newspapers a letter addressed by you to the President of this association, in which, among other things, you claimed that no theoretical accounting of costs can give the actual results of any manufacturer's operations, because accounting systems differ and because of the difficulty of finding two accountants who will agree on a cost sheet. You also claimed that your company's records, established by able specialists, are satisfactory to your Directors and stockholders in showing a profit for the year 1917 of $7.56 a ton.

Permit your attention to be drawn to the fact that the Federal Trade Commission, which investigated your company and others during many months, employed able accountants for the purpose of determining the profits of your company, and that those accountants, and the accountants of the news print manufacturers, agreed on the principles involved in the accounting of your company, and each of them certified to the correctness of the figure of $16.52 a ton, as showing in the case of the International Paper Company the net income from sales of news print during the year 1917.

In arriving at this figure, however, they consolidated the accounts of thirteen of your subsidiary companies and thus eliminated all intercompany and interdepartmental profits. They also eliminated from cost items charged to repairs and which were later additions to the plant account, thereby finding the true profit, not including excess profit taxes or taxes on wood lands.

#### Asks Paper Makers for Proof.

In view of these facts, it would seem that you should support with proof your bare assertion of the incorrectness of the figures of the accountants.

You will remember that the report of the Tariff Board, dated 1911, stated a bookkeeping practice quite general in recent years, and by no means confined to the pulp and paper industry, is to run each department of a plant or of a company as a separate entity and conduct it on a paying basis, precisely as though it were a separate industry. Subsidiary companies are operated to sell to the parent company. In one case a subsidiary was organized to take over the water power, and thereafter the pulp and paper company paid some $70,000 a year for water power that had formerly been considered a part of capital investment. This is only a part of the report. The rest of the report from which this is a quotation is equally important. May we suggest that you read it? We would be glad to send you a copy.

It would seem that practices similar to the above must have been employed by your accountants in order to reduce your book profit to the amount claimed by you, and if so, of course your figures are useless and misleading. If, however, such practices have not been employed, you may be good enough to state what method has been employed to reduce the profit shown by the Federal Trade Commission's audit from $16.52 to the amount claimed by you.

Another statement made by you in referring to the publishers is that their memories have freshened to the old relationship of unity, mutual helpfulness, and good will between the publishers and the manufacturers. They have been convinced that their old friends, who have always been accommodating, helpful, and fair in all their dealings, have not overnight become a band of predatory profiteers, but are the same men in every respect, dealing bravely and optimistically with difficult problems.

#### Recalls Court Proceedings.

In this statement presumably you refer to the group of manufacturers, of which the President of your company was one, who recently were indicted and fined by the Federal Courts for practices which were exposed in the report of the Federal Trade Commission on the newsprint industry, dated June 13, 1917, on pages 127 to 131 of which you will find printed various evidence of violations of the anti-trust laws by newsprint manufacturers. The sections are as follows:

Section 1, referring to the newsprint manufacturers' Association, reads in part: "The evidence in the hands of the commission, consisting largely of correspondence between the active parties and of interviews, tends to show that the acts of the association officers and members has transcended innocent purposes and resulted in substantial suppression of competition and restraint of trade."

Section 2, referring to the allotment of customers, reads in part: "Competition in the selling of newsprint paper in both the United States and Canada has been prevented by the allotment of customers or territory, or the non-interference by the association members with the customers of any other member. It was elicited at the recent hearings before the commission that such allotment of customers and business exists in the present organization of the trade."

Section 3, referring to pro-rating and absorbing tonnage of new mills, reads in part: "By the surrender pro rata of customers to absorb the tonnage of new mills as it comes on the market, such new competitors have been prevented from selling any paper in open competition."

Section 4, referring to curtailment of production, reads in part: "In 1915 the association attemtepd the curtailment of the production of those engaged in the manufacture of the newsprint paper. It has also endeavored to prevent existing producers from increasing their facilities for production."

Section 5, referring to the Canadian joint selling agency, reads in part: "The sales agents of the Export Paper Company have already been active in the United States. Through this joint agency that competition, if any, which previously may have existed, or which might now normally exist, between member concerns in bidding for trade in the United States, has been entirely suppressed."

Section 6, relating to other activities, reads in part: "The substantial evidence of other activities tending to restraint of trade, or in aid or furtherance of such restraint, is also in the hands of the commission."

You further infer in several portions of your letter that the inspiration and authorship of our statement regarding the profit of your company are clearly indicated to be from an imported or paid representative. In this, as in your other paragraphs, you have strayed far from the facts. The inspiration was found in the records of an important branch of the Government, the Federal Trade Commission, and in the recent proceedings of the Federal courts, directed to breaking up for all time a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

Very truly yours,

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK CITY.
L. B. PALMER, Secretary.

Representatives of the paper manufacturers could not be reached last night. On previous occasions, during the controversy over news print paper prices, Mr. Haskel has stated that nothing for publication would be forthcoming on the part of the manufacturers until the International Paper Company issued a statement officially.

## U. S. TAKES APOLLO HALL.

### Famous Old Meeting Place to be Used for Labor Bureau.

Apol'o Hall, 126-128 Clinton Street, one of the oldest buildings on the east side, has been leased by the Government for a labor bureau. The first floor will be used for men and the second for women.

Recently the hall has been used for weddings and receptions, but in former days many political meetings were held there. When it was built, in 1828, it was one of the finest public halls in the city. It was then called Clinton Hall, was surrounded by trees, and was the scene of many fashionable gatherings.

During the days of the Tweed régime there was great rivalry between the various factions as to which should get it for its meetings. In 1871 the name was changed to Apollo Hall, and it has since been used for both political and social affairs. Presidents Garfield and Cleveland spoke there in their campaigns and many other well-known men have made addresses there.

# BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED AUG. 3, 1918.

| | Last Week. | Year to Date. |
|---|---|---|
| Total sales | $30,343,000 | $883,628,000 |
| Same period last year | 12,376,000 | 579,846,450 |

| | Last Week. High. | Low. | Year to Date. High. | Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average price 40 bonds. | 76.75 | 76.57 | 77.87 | 75.77 |
| Same period a year ago. | 82.77 | 82.67 | 89.48 | 82.61 |

| Range.1918 High | Low | Sales | | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | 18½ | 2 | ALASKA G. M. cv. 6s, Series A..... | 28 | 28 | 28 | .. |
| 100½ | 91 | 2 | Am. Ag. Chem.cv.5s | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ | .. |
| 88 | 85½ | 14 | Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s | 95 | 94½ | 95 | + 1 |
| 101 | 98¼ | 10 | Am. Hide & L. 6s.. | 101 | 100¾ | 101 | .. |
| 89½ | 86¾ | 15 | Am. S. & R. 1st 5s.. | 88 | 87¾ | 88 | .. |
| 83½ | 77 | 15 | A. T. & T. col. 4s.. | 78 | 77 | 77⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 94½ | 93¾ | 65 | A. T. & T. cv. 6s, sub. rects. full paid | 94 | 97¾ | 93¾ | — ⅛ |
| 95¼ | 86 | 42½ | A. T. & T. col. tr. 5s | 86½ | 86 | 86¼ | — ⅛ |
| 99¼ | 96⅞ | 2 | Am. Thread 4s..... | 99¼ | 99 | 99 | + ¼ |
| 87 | 79 | 3 | Am. Wr. Paper 5s. | 84½ | 84¼ | 84½ | .. |
| 87 | 82½ | 9 | Armour & Co. 4½s.. | 88 | 82½ | 82½ | — ½ |
| 83¾ | 80½ | 44½ | A.,T. & S.F. gen. 4s | 81¾ | 81 | 81 | + ⅝ |
| 78 | 71⅜ | 2 | A.,T.&S.F.adj.4s.sta. | 74⅜ | 74¾ | 74¾ | .. |
| 87¾ | 82 | 11 | A. T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60 | 85 | 85 | 85 | + 1 |
| 95 | 91 | 12 | A. & C. A. L.1st 5s. | 92¾ | 92¾ | — | — ½ |
| 73⅞ | 70 | 1 | A.C.L.,L. & N.col.4s | 71 | 71 | 71 | .. |
| 83¾ | 77 | 9 | At. C. L. 1st-4s..... | 80 | 70¾ | 80 | + ¼ |
| 78½ | 74½ | 15 | BALT. & O. gold 4s. | 76½ | 74½ | 74½ | — 2 |
| 83½ | 77¾ | 19 | Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s. | 78¼ | 77¾ | 77¾ | — ¼ |
| 89½ | 85⅝ | 3 | B. & O. pr. lien 3½s | 86½ | 86¼ | 86¼ | .. |
| 85 | 82 | 4 | B. & O.S.W.Inv.3½s | 82 | 82 | 82 | — 1 |
| 80⅝ | 76½ | 28 | Balt. & Ohio cv.4½s | 78½ | 76⅝ | 76⅝ | — 1⅞ |
| 83¾ | 78½ | 25 | Beth. Steel p.m . 5s. | 82 | 81½ | 81¼ | — ⅜ |
| 83¾ | 81 | 18 | Beth. Steel 1st ref.5s | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | — ½ |
| 99 | 93¼ | 15 | Beth. Steel ext. 5s.. | 96½ | 96 | 96 | .. |
| 98½ | 92 | 9 | B. R. T. 5s. 1918.. | 96⅞ | 96½ | 96½ | — ⅜ |
| 83¾ | 79⅞ | 2 | B. R. T. g. 5s..... | 81¾ | 81½ | 81¾ | — ⅛ |
| 90⅝ | 90⅝ | 21 | B. R. T. 5s, ctfs. of dep. op. A..... | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | .. |
| 96¼ | 96½ | 2 | B. R. T. 5s, ctfs. of dep. op. B..... | 96¼ | 96½ | 96½ | .. |
| 87½ | 78¾ | 3 | Bklyn Un El. 5s.... | 79½ | 79 | 79 | — 1 |
| 95 | 87 | 3 | Bklyn Un. Gas 5s... | 87 | 87 | 87 | — 1½ |
| 91¾ | 86⅞ | 5 | CAN. SO. cons. 5s.. | 87 | 87 | 87 | — 4 |
| 97¼ | 93 | 170 | Cent. Leather 5s... | 94¼ | 93¼ | 93⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 104 | 100 | 3 | C. of N. J. gen. 5s. | 101 | 101 | 101 | + ⅞ |
| 104 | 100½ | 1 | Cent. of N.J. 5s,reg. | 101 | 101 | 101 | + ½ |
| 90 | 85 | 5 | Cen. of Ga. cons. 5s | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | — ½ |
| 82 | 77¾ | 3 | Central Pacific 4s.. | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | — 2⅝ |
| 100¼ | 94¾ | 1 | Ches. & Ohio con. 5s | 94⅞ | 94⅞ | 94⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 82⅜ | 76 | 18 | Ches. & O. cv. 5s... | 81¼ | 81 | 81 | — ⅜ |
| 78 | 72 | 8 | Ches. & O. gen. 4½s | 76⅞ | 76 | 76⅝ | — ½ |
| 76 | 67½ | 19 | Ches. & O. cv. 4½s. | 76 | 74⅝ | 76 | + 1¼ |
| 52 | 50 | 72 | Chi. & Alton 3s..... | 50⅜ | 50⅜ | 50⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 47½ | 35¼ | 12 | Chi. & Alton 3½s... | 39½ | 30 | 39½ | + 1½ |
| 84½ | 79⅝ | 15 | C., B. & Q. gen. 4s. | 80½ | 70⅞ | 70⅞ | — ⅝ |
| 94⅜ | 92 | 102 | C., B. & Q. joint 4s. | 94 | 93⅜ | 93⅜ | — ¼ |
| 93¾ | 91⅜ | 10 | C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, r. | 93½ | 93½ | 93¼ | — ¼ |
| 76 | 71⅜ | 7 | C.,B.&Q., Ill.D. 3½s. | 72½ | 72 | 72⅛ | + ½ |
| 98 | 95 | 1 | C., B. & Q., Ia.D. 4s | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | + ½ |
| 93 | 87⅝ | 1 | Chi. & Erie 1st 5s. | 90 | 90 | 90 | — 3 |
| 60½ | 54 | 8 | Chi. Gt.West. 1st 4s | 58 | 58 | 58 | .. |
| 80 | 75 | 8½ | C., M. & St. P.cv.5s. | 76⅞ | 76 | 76⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 70 | 64⅜ | 47 | C.,M. & St.P.ref.4½s | 68¼ | 67⅛ | 67½ | — ½ |
| 77⅜ | 71¾ | 34 | C.,M. & St. P.cv.4½s | 76½ | 75⅝ | 76½ | + ⅝ |
| 83½ | 76½ | 11 | C., M. & St. P.4s,'25 | 83 | 83 | 83 | .. |
| 79 | 73 | 2 | C., M. & St. P.q.4sA | 72½ | 72½ | — | — ½ |
| 84½ | 80½ | 3 | C.,M. &St.P.gen.4½s | 80⅝ | 80⅝ | 80⅝ | .. |
| 74⅞ | 74⅛ | 1 | C., M. & P. Sd. 4s.. | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | — ⅜ |
| 81 | 81 | 1 | C.& N.W.gen.4s sta. | 81 | 81 | 81 | .. |
| 106½ | 102 | 6 | C., St.P., M. & O.8s. | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | — ¾ |
| 86½ | 85 | 5 | Chicago Ry. 5s..... | 82 | 82 | 82 | .. |
| 68½ | 62½ | 27 | C., R. I. & P. ref.4s | 67¾ | 67½ | 67¾ | + ½ |
| 80¼ | 66 | 1 | C., R. I. & P. deb.5s | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | + 9½ |
| 77⅜ | 73 | 9 | C., R. I. & P.gen.4s | 75 | 73⅝ | 74½ | + ⅝ |
| 90 | 86¼ | 3 | Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s.. | 87 | 87 | 87 | — ⅝ |
| 67 | 64 | 5 | Chi. & W. I. cons.4s | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ | — ½ |
| 108¾ | 102½ | 5 | Chile Copper 7s.... | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | .. |
| 79⅞ | 79⅞ | 5 | Chile Cop. f.p.ext.6s | 79⅞ | 79⅞ | 79⅞ | .. |
| 80½ | 73 | 19 | Chile C. p. p. ext. 6s | 79⅜ | 79½ | 79½ | + ¾ |
| 64½ | 59 | 3 | C.,C.,C.& St.L.gen4s | 63¾ | 63 | 63 | .. |
| 96½ | 93½ | 5 | Cleve.,L. & W.1st.5s | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | — 3 |
| 90 | 90 | 3 | Cleve. Sh. Lm. 4½s.. | 88 | 88 | 88 | .. |
| 86¼ | 82⅝ | 1 | Col. & South. 1st 4s | 85⅝ | 85⅝ | 85⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 73 | 63 | 12 | Col. & So. ref. 4½s.. | 72¼ | 71 | 71 | — 1½ |
| 102 | 99 | 72 | Cons. Gas Co. 6s.. | 99¾ | 99¼ | 99½ | + ⅛ |
| 93⅛ | 87⅝ | 8 | Cumberland Tel. 5s. | 87⅞ | 87⅞ | 87⅝ | — 4½ |
| 88 | 80½ | 1 | D.EL. & H. 1st ref.4s | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | — 1½ |
| 56 | 43¼ | 11 | D. & R.G.1st & r. 5s. | 53 | 52½ | 52½ | + 1¼ |
| 69 | 60½ | 7 | D. & R. G. cons. 4s. | 68 | 67½ | 68 | + ¾ |
| 77½ | 73 | 5 | Det. River T. 4½s.. | 75½ | 75½ | — | — 1⅞ |
| 78½ | 62 | 1 | Det. United cons.4½s | 69 | 69 | 69 | — 1½ |
| 88 | 77 | 10 | Distillers' Sec. 5s... | 86 | 86 | 86 | .. |
| 96 | 86 | 1 | E. TENN. PR. L. 5s. | 86 | 86 | 86 | —13 |
| 97½ | 91¼ | 16 | E.T.,V. & G. cons. 5s | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | — 1½ |
| 69 | 65 | 3 | Erie 1st cons. 4s.... | 66 | 66 | 66 | — ⅞ |
| 57½ | 49½ | 11 | Erie gen. 4s..... | 54 | 54 | 54 | .. |
| 50 | 42 | 5 | Erie cv. 4s, Series A | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | — ¾ |
| 49¾ | 42¾ | 10 | Erie cv. 4s, Series B | 48 | 48 | 48 | .. |
| 56 | 48½ | 13 | Erie cv. 4s, Series D | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | + ½ |
| 79 | 75¼ | 10 | Erie, Penn., col. 4s. | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | .. |
| 100½ | 100½ | 1 | GA. PACIFIC 6s....100½ | | 100½ | 100½ | .. |
| 83 | 76 | 2 | Gulf & S. I. 5s..... | 76 | 76 | 76 | .. |
| 78 | 74⅞ | 5 | HOCK. VAL. 4½s.... | 75 | 75 | 75 | — 3 |
| 62¾ | 45¾ | 39 | Hudson & M. ref. 5s. | 59½ | 57⅝ | 58⅞ | + ⅝ |
| 25 | 14⅛ | 38 | Hud. & Man. adj. 5s | 19 | 18½ | 19 | — ¼ |
| 76½ | 71⅛ | 6 | ILL. CENT. 4s, 1963. | 74 | 74 | 74 | — ¼ |
| 83 | 77½ | 8 | Ill. Cent. ref. 4s.... | 78 | 77½ | 78 | .. |
| 65¾ | 63 | 1 | Ill. C., St. L. Div. 3s | 65¾ | 65¾ | 65¾ | + 2¾ |
| 79 | 78⅝ | 11 | Ill. C., West. L. 4s.. | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ | + ⅛ |
| 85½ | 81 | 5 | Illinois Steel 4½s... | 82⅜ | 82⅜ | 82⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 97 | 94 | 8 | Indiana Steel 5s.... | 95 | 94½ | 94½ | + ½ |
| 57½ | 50½ | 140 | Inter.-Met. 4½s..... | 51¼ | 50½ | 50⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 75½ | 63½ | 2 | Int. Agricul. 5s..... | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | .. |
| 85 | 78⅜ | 67 | Int. Rap. Tran. 5s.. | 80 | 78⅜ | 78⅜ | — 1¼ |
| 102⅜ | 96 | 1 | Int. Mer. Marine 6s. | 97 | 96 | 96⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 46½ | 40½ | 11 | Iowa Central ref. 4s. | 43¾ | 43⅜ | 43½ | .. |
| 69 | 62 | 4 | K. C., FT. S. & M. 4s | 66 | 66 | 66 | .. |
| 102½ | 100 | 11 | K. C., F. S. & M. 6s. | 100¼ | 100 | 100¼ | .. |
| 80 | 73⅜ | 3 | Kan. City So. 5s.... | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | — ⅜ |
| 62¾ | 58 | 1 | Kan. City So. 3s.... | 59 | 59 | 59 | — 1 |
| 78 | 73 | 1 | Kan. City, Term. 4s. | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | .. |
| 101¼ | 98¼ | 1 | Knox. & O. 6s....101 | | 101 | 101 | — ¼ |
| 96½ | 94⅞ | 14 | LACK. STEEL 5s,'28 | 95½ | 94¾ | 94¾ | .. |
| 98½ | 97⅜ | 8 | Laclede Gas 1st 5s. | 98 | 97⅞ | 98 | .. |
| 87½ | 82 | 19 | Lake Shore 4s, 1928 | 86½ | 84 | 85½ | — ⅝ |
| 86¼ | 81¾ | 6 | Lake Shore 4s, 1931 | 84 | 83¾ | 84 | .. |
| 95 | 86 | 2 | Liggett & Myers 5s.. | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¾ | .. |
| 117 | 110 | 1 | Liggett & Myers 7s.110 | | 110 | 110 | .. |
| 77 | 70 | 1 | Long Isl. deb 5s, '37 | 72 | 72 | 72 | .. |
| 72½ | 71¾ | 1 | Long Isl. gen. 4s... | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | + ⅞ |
| 60 | 14 | 1 | Lt. Heff. Bldg. 4s... | 60 | 60 | 60 | —19 |
| 85½ | 83 | 3 | Louis. & N. unif. 4s | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | .. |
| 115 | 110 | 1 | Lorrilard 7s..... | 110 | 110 | 110 | — 1¼ |
| 80¼ | 71 | 1 | L. & N., A.,K.&C.4s | 78 | 78 | 78 | — 2 |
| 80½ | 74⅝ | 5 | MANHAT. con. 4s.. | 75½ | 75¼ | 75½ | + ¾ |
| 92 | 80¼ | 10 | Midvale Steel 5s.... | 88½ | 87½ | 88½ | + ½ |
| 46 | 41 | 9 | M. & St.L.1st & ref.4s | | 45 | 45½ | + ½ |
| 98 | 95¼ | 1 | M., L. S. & W.ext.5s | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95¼ | — 2⅞ |
| 80½ | 72⅝ | 2 | Mich. Cent. deb. 4s.. | 74½ | 74 | 74 | — 1 |
| 86½ | 83 | 2 | M. S. S. M. con. 4s. | 83 | 83 | 83 | — 1½ |
| 53½ | 49 | 7 | M., K. & T. of T. 5s | 50 | 50 | 50 | .. |
| 35 | 28 | 2 | M., K. & T. 2d 4s... | 30 | 30 | 30 | .. |
| 90 | 86¼ | 6 | Mo. Pac. 5s, 1926... | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ | + ⅜ |
| 99½ | 98½ | 1 | Mo. Pac. cons. 6s... | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ | + ½ |
| 86 | 79 | 2 | Mo. Pac. 5s, 1965.... | 85 | 84 | 85 | .. |
| 92 | 90 | 86 | M. P. 1st ref. 5s, '23 | 90¾ | 90¼ | 90¾ | — ⅜ |
| 58¾ | 55½ | 130 | Mo. Pac. gen. 4s.... | 53½ | 57⅞ | 58½ | + ⅞ |
| 92 | 88¾ | 5 | Mon. Pow. 5s, Ser. A | 89 | 89 | 89 | .. |
| 56 | 55 | 3 | NASSAU ELEC. 4s. | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ | + ½ |
| 95 | 91½ | 66 | N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s. | 94 | 93⅝ | 93⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 75 | 69¼ | 4 | N. Y. Cent. cons. 4s | 69¾ | 69¼ | 69¼ | — 1¾ |
| 81½ | 74¾ | 4 | N. Y. Cent. 4s, '34.. | 77¾ | 77½ | 77½ | — ¾ |
| 74¼ | 69¾ | 11 | N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s | 72 | 72 | 72 | + 1 |
| 63½ | 62¼ | 5 | N.Y.C., L.C. col.3½s | 64 | 63¼ | 63½ | .. |
| 73 | 68 | 5 | N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P.4s | 68 | 68 | 68 | .. |
| 90 | 86 | 7 | N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P.5s | 87 | 86 | 87 | + 1 |
| 90 | 82 | 4 | N.Y.,N.H. & H.cv.6s | 86 | 82 | 83 | — 3 |

| Range.1918 High | Low | Sales | | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 61 | 55½ | 3 | N. Y., N. H. & H. U. cv. 4s, 1956... | 59 | 59 | 59 | — ½ |
| 61½ | 52 | 20 | N. Y., N. H. & H. U. cv. d. 4s, '55.. | 60 | 60 | 60 | — 1½ |
| 54 | 51½ | 3 | N.Y.,N.H.&H.cv.3½s | 52 | 51½ | 51¾ | — ½ |
| 59 | 49 | 7 | N. Y. Rys. ref 4s.... | 52 | 51¼ | 51¾ | + ½ |
| 24½ | 17 | 13 | N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s.... | 23 | 22 | 23¼ | + ¾ |
| 89 | 85 | 22 | N. Y. Susq. & W. 4½s | | 86¾ | 86 | .. |
| 53 | 45 | 16 | N. Y., W. & B. 4½s | 53 | 52 | 52⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 78¾ | 71 | 2 | Norf.&West. div. 4s | 74½ | 71 | 74½ | — 3⅝ |
| 85 | 80 | 6 | Norf. & W. cons. 4s | 81 | 81 | 81 | + ½ |
| 81¾ | 70½ | 41 | Northern Pacific 4s. | 81¾ | 80¼ | 80½ | — ⅝ |
| 61¼ | 56⅜ | 4 | Northern Pacific 3s. | 60 | 59½ | 59½ | — ½ |
| 87½ | 85¼ | 1 | Nor. States Power 1st & ref. 5s..... | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | — ⅜ |
| 75 | 74 | 1 | N. P., St. P.-Dul. 4s | 74 | 74 | 74 | — 1 |
| 82½ | 78¾ | 1 | ORE. R. R. & N. 4s | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ | .. |
| 104 | 100¾ | 1 | Ore. Sh. L. 1st 6s...102¾ | | 102¾ | 102¾ | + ¼ |
| 85½ | 81¾ | 12 | Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s.. | 82 | 81¾ | 82 | .. |
| 75 | 71 | 3 | Ore.&W. 1st & ref.4s. | 73¼ | 73¼ | 73¼ | .. |
| 80¾ | 78½ | 1 | PAC. G. & E. 5s... | 79 | 79 | 79 | + ½ |
| 92⅜ | 88½ | 10 | Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s. | 89¾ | 88½ | 88½ | — 1½ |
| 92 | 86½ | 47 | Penn. gen. 4½s..... | 87¾ | 86½ | 86⅝ | — 1⅛ |
| 90 | 84½ | 6 | Penn. 4s, 1048..... | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | .. |
| 78 | 74¼ | 5 | Penn. gd. 3½s, Ser.B | 78 | 78 | 78 | + 3¾ |
| 100 | 100 | 2 | Penn. cons. 5s.....100 | | 100 | 100 | .. |
| 99¾ | 99¾ | 1 | Penn. cons. 5s, reg. | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | — ¼ |
| 96½ | 94⅜ | 23 | Penn. cons. 4½s.... | 95¾ | 95 | 95 | + ½ |
| 51¾ | 46 | 2 | Peo. & East. 1st 4s. | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49½ | — ½ |
| 13 | 12¾ | 2 | Peo. & East. inc. 4s. | 13 | 13 | 13 | .. |
| 82⅝ | 79 | 9 | Pere Marq. 1st 5s.. | 81 | 80½ | 81 | + 1 |
| 66 | 62½ | 5 | Pere Marq. 1st 4s.. | 65½ | 64½ | 65 | — ½ |
| 88⅞ | 88⅞ | 1 | P., C., C. & St. L. 4s, Series D.,.... | 88⅞ | 88⅞ | 88⅞ | — 6⅜ |
| 82½ | 73½ | 13 | Public Service 5s.... | 78 | 77⅞ | 78 | .. |
| 99½ | 96¼ | 1 | RY. ST. SP.Int.Oc.5s | 99¼ | 99½ | 99½ | .. |
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BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN AND CO.
BONDS & STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phone 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Aetna Explosive s
Chevrolet Motors
Bought Sold Quoted Pierce Oil
Wright-Martin
We Specialize in Curb Securities
L. R. LATROBE & Co.
111 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 4617 Rector

Remington Typewriter
1st Pfd., 2nd Pfd. & Com.
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s, 1923
Shults Bread Co. 6s, 1940
Standard Shipbuilding
DIDRICHSEN & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Burns Bros. Ice
All Issues
Kiely & Horton
40 Wall St., N. Y. Phone John 6330

Kansas City Viaduct
Terminal 4½s
A. HICKS LAWRENCE,
10 WALL STREET
Phone Rector 1317

WILLYS-OVERLAND
Special Report on Request
SAMUEL S. RUSKAY
Established 1877
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
20 Broad St., New York City
Burrill Ruskay—Tel. 2471-2-3-4 Rector

Bethlehem Steel 7s, 1922
Bethlehem Steel 7s, 1923
A. B. MURRAY
52 Broadway, New York
Tel. Broad 137-138

SHORT TERM BONDS
ON AN UNUSUAL BASIS

A present profit earning operating full electrically equipped coal mine in Pennsylvania, showing development in own property of 15,000,000 tons of coal, owning its own electric plant installed this year and railroad consisting of 15 miles broad gauge track, cars, engines (new,) shops, etc., offers to private investors $200,000 of its General Mortgage and Collateral Trust 6% Bonds, under an agreement on part of all subscribed to redeem this $200,000 bonds in two years all the stock, bearing an endorsement as follows: "No dividends will be paid on any stock until this issue shall have been redeemed at par." Bonds in denomination of $500 and $1,000 at price offered yield on basis of sale 12% per annum. Full details, stand most rigid investigation, New York bank references. Will entertain proposition from high grade broker. K 295 Times Downtown.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY WATER CO.
First Mortgage Bonds.
Dated April 20th, 1895.

Sealed offers for the sale of sufficient of the above-mentioned bonds to the Sinking Fund to exhaust the sum of $10,345.91 will be received at the TRUST DEPARTMENT of the undersigned until 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, August 9, 1918; delivery to be made Monday, August 12th.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all offers, or to accept any offers in whole or in part.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Successor Trustee.
CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation
NOTICE OF

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Bethlehem Steel Corporation will be held at its principal and registered office, No. 763 Broad Street, in the City of Newark, in the State of New Jersey, on Thursday, August 8, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:

1. To consent to the mortgage and pledge by said Corporation of all its property, whether owned by it at the date of said meeting or thereafter acquired, or such part thereof as the Board of Directors of said Corporation may determine, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of an issue of bonds of said Corporation of not to exceed $500,000,000, principal amount, at any one time outstanding, to be issued under a Mortgage and Deed of Trust to be executed by said Corporation and by Bethlehem Steel Company, to a trust company in the City of New York to be designated by said Board of Directors under which Bethlehem Steel Company is to mortgage and pledge all its property, whether owned by it at the date of said meeting or thereafter acquired, or such part thereof as its Board of Directors, with the approval of the Board of Directors of said Bethlehem Steel Corporation, shall determine, the form, terms, conditions, and provisions of said Mortgage and Deed of Trust and of the bonds to be issued thereunder, and the property to be covered thereby, to be such as shall be determined at said meeting, or as the Board of Directors of said Corporation, thereunto duly authorized at said meeting or at any adjournment thereof, may authorize and approve;

2. To consent to the pledge by said Corporation of $70,000,000, principal amount, of said bonds to secure the payment of the principal and interest of an issue of $50,000,000, principal amount, of the Secured Serial Seven Per Cent. Gold Notes of said Corporation, to be issued under a Trust Indenture to be executed by said Corporation and said Bethlehem Steel Company to a trust company in the City of New York to be designated by the Board of Directors of said Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and to consent to the pledge under said Trust Indenture, pending the issue, and pledge thereunder of said $70,000,000, principal amount, of bonds, of any other property, the form, terms, conditions and provisions of such Trust Indenture and of said notes to be issued thereunder, and the property to be temporarily pledged thereunder, to be such as shall be determined at said meeting or as the Board of Directors of said Corporation, thereunto duly authorized at said meeting or at any adjournment thereof, may authorize and approve;

3. To approve, ratify, and confirm a contract to be submitted to said meeting pursuant to which a Syndicate formed by Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Bankers Trust Company, Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., and Chase Securities Corporation have purchased all of said $50,000,000, principal amount, of the Secured Serial Seven Per Cent. Gold Notes above referred to; and

4. To transact such other business as may lawfully come before said meeting, or any adjournment thereof.

Mr. Nelson Dean Jay, who is one of the Directors of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and who is a Vice-President and a stockholder of said Guaranty Trust Company of New York, did not participate in the meeting at which was authorized the above-mentioned contract for the sale of said Secured Serial Seven Per Cent. Gold Notes.

The books for the transfer of the Preferred Stock and Common Stock of said Bethlehem Steel Corporation (but not for the Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock or the Class B Common Stock, which do not have voting powers) will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, August 10, 1918, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, August 9, 1918.

Newark, New Jersey, July 22, 1918.
By order of the Board of Directors,
B. H. JONES, Secretary.

# FARMERS' FINANCE REJECTED BY HYLAN

## Mayor Declines to Indorse the Capper Plan for Paying Cost of the War.

## WOULD TAKE BIG INCOMES

### President and Mr. McAdoo Are Most Competent, Hylan Says, to Suggest Necessary Tax Legislation.

The Farmers' National Committee on War Finance, through its Chairman, Governor Capper, sent a letter to Mayor Hylan last week asking his co-operation in the committee's plan of financing the war. The plan includes the taking, if necessary, of all incomes of more than $100,000, and even $50,000. Replying yesterday, the Mayor refused to sanction the proposal and said he was willing to leave the financing of the war to President Wilson and the Secretary of the Treasury, who, he said, are most competent to suggest necessary tax legislation.

In his letter Governor Capper inclosed a circular issued by his committee setting forth that the total national income this year will be approximately $72,000,000,000, "of which at least one-sixth will be received by about 1 per cent. of the population." The letter continued:

"As you know, Congres is now considering the levying of taxes, not only on articles of luxury, but on many articles of necessary daily consumption. We have recommended to the Ways and Means Committee of the House raising at least one-half of the cost of the war by current taxation on war profits, big incomes, and the value of unused and inadequately used land held for speculative purposes. We favor, if necessary, taking all of incomes of over $100,000, and even of $50,000, for this purpose. The beneficiaries of privilege throughout the country are opposing such democratic financing of the war.

"You realize, of course, that unless the money is raised in this way the working people of the cities as well as the farms will be obliged to pay very heavy taxes and heavy interest charges after the war. Will you not co-operate with us to save the workers of the country from paying an unjust share of the financial cost of the war by writing the members of Congress from your city and the two United States Senators from your State indorsing our program? We will appreciate it if you will write us a letter indorsing our program which we can use for publicity purposes."

This is the Mayor's reply:

City of New York, Office of the Mayor.
Aug. 3, 1918.

Hon. Arthur Capper, Chairman, the Farmers' National Committee on War Finance, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Governor Capper—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter inclosing copy of the circular prepared by your committee on financing the war and asking me to write a letter indorsing your program. I cannot conscientiously comply with your request. The material you submit indicates a complex and grave problem which can only be solved by those responsible for and in close touch with the country's financial situation as it is, or may be, affected by the war.

The President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury are most competent to suggest necessary tax legislation. Because of my own confidence in their ability and patriotism, I would accept their judgment on this subject without question. A just apportionment of the burdens of the war is what all good people desire, but I have not had the opportunity to study this subject so that I could either indorse or oppose your theories. I believe that as much as possible of the war costs should be raised by current taxation, but I am not competent to say how much the people or the business of the country can contribute in safety. Time without interference with commerce and industry and possible disruption of the mechanical part of the nation's war program.

The Government can go even further than is suggested. It may seize the entire principal of the individual or the corporation. That, however, could be done only once. Our national enemies would be glad to see us adopt laws based on unsound economic principles so that all our industries would be thrown into confusion and our war activities made futile.

It is wise for us all to bear in mind that we must go on with a united foe that knows how to take advantage of every opportunity, and that we must go slowly with new big ideas until we are sure we are right. Let us not shut our eyes to the fate of Russia. Her new leaders tried to do too much all at once.

The President will be fair to all, rich and poor, in his plans for winning the war and paying the bills. Thus far this part of the country has given more than its full share in men and money and I do not feel that it will be any help to try to tell the President and Congress the way to do things that they know more about than most of us. My thought is for each one in the ranks to do his work with a good heart and not worry about the other man. He may be a good patriot, too.

Very truly yours,
JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor.

Herbert F. Baker is Vice Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Farmers' National Committee, and Benjamin C. Marsh of New York is Executive Secretary.

# WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

## CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

| | Aug. High. | Aug. Low. | Sept. High. | Sept. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CORN. | | | | |
| July 29 | 1.55 | 1.52¼ | 1.56 | 1.53¼ |
| July 30 | 1.54⅝ | 1.51¾ | 1.55⅝ | 1.52⅝ |
| July 31 | 1.56½ | 1.53⅝ | 1.57½ | 1.54⅝ |
| August 1 | 1.56 | 1.54¼ | 1.57¼ | 1.54⅝ |
| August 2 | 1.57⅝ | 1.56 | 1.59½ | 1.57¼ |
| August 3 | 1.57⅝ | 1.54 | 1.59½ | 1.56¼ |
| Weeks range | 1.57⅝ | 1.51¾ | 1.59½ | 1.52⅝ |
| OATS. | | | | |
| July 29 | 70⅝ | 69¼ | 69¾ | 68½ |
| July 30 | 69½ | 68⅝ | 68⅞ | 68⅝ |
| July 31 | 69¾ | 68¼ | 68⅞ | 68 |
| August 1 | 69¾ | 68¼ | 68⅝ | 68 |
| August 2 | 69½ | 69 | 68¾ | 68¾ |
| August 3 | 69 | 66⅞ | 68⅜ | 66⅜ |
| Week's range | 70⅝ | 66⅞ | 69½ | 66⅜ |

Provisions.

| | Sept. High. | Sept. Low. |
|---|---|---|
| LARD. | | |
| July 29 | 26.50 | 26.42 |
| July 30 | 26.57 | 26.42 |
| July 31 | 26.62 | 26.60 |
| August 1 | 26.67 | 26.65 |
| August 2 | 26.70 | 26.65 |
| August 3 | 26.67 | 26.65 |
| Week's range | 26.70 | 26.42 |
| RIBS. | | |
| July 29 | 24.92 | 24.75 |
| July 30 | 24.92 | 24.70 |
| July 31 | 25.00 | 24.97 |
| August 1 | 25.02 | 25.00 |
| August 2 | 25.02 | 24.97 |
| August 3 | 25.00 | 24.90 |
| Week's range | 25.02 | 24.70 |
| PORK. | | |
| July 29 | 45.30 | 45.25 |
| July 30 | 45.35 | 45.30 |
| July 31 | 45.55 | 45.50 |
| Aug 1 | 45.50 | 45.30 |
| Aug 3 | 45.35 | 44.95 |
| Week's range | 45.65 | 44.95 |

## NEW YORK.

COTTON.

| | Aug. High. | Aug. Low. | Oct. High. | Oct. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 29 | 24.80 | 24.80 | 24.00 | 24.54 |
| July 30 | 25.80 | 25.45 | 25.65 | 24.82 |
| July 31 | 25.85 | 25.28 | 25.35 | 24.84 |
| Aug. 1 | 25.91 | 25.00 | 25.92 | 24.80 |
| Aug. 2 | 27.05 | 25.98 | 24.46 | 25.73 |
| Aug. 3 | 26.80 | 26.75 | 27.20 | 26.40 |
| Week's range | 27.05 | 24.80 | 27.20 | 24.54 |

| | Dec. High. | Dec. Low. | Jan. High. | Jan. Low. | March. High. | March. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 29 | 24.38 | 24.02 | 24.18 | 23.80 | 24.15 | 23.85 |
| July 30 | 24.98 | 24.30 | 24.82 | 24.14 | 24.77 | 24.44 |
| July 31 | 24.80 | 24.25 | 24.63 | 24.10 | 24.55 | 24.06 |
| Aug. 1 | 25.40 | 24.23 | 25.25 | 24.09 | 25.17 | 24.07 |
| Aug 2 | 25.84 | 25.14 | 24.70 | 25.06 | 25.58 | 25.00 |
| Aug 3 | 25.84 | 25.14 | 25.70 | 25.06 | 25.58 | 25.00 |
| Week's range | 26.65 | 24.02 | 26.45 | 22.89 | 26.23 | 23.85 |

# QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.
Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. * Sells dollars per share.
† And interest. ‡ Including extra dividend. †† Sells flat. ¶ Special. x Ex dividend.

## PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

| SECURITIES. | Rate | When Payable. | Quotation Aug. 3, 1918. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany Southern, '30 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 65 | 80 |
| Anac. & Pot., '49 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 83 | 86 |
| Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32 | .. | June & Dec. | 67 | 70 |
| Ariz. Power 1st, '33 | 6 | May & Nov. | 80 | 85 |
| Ashov. P. & L. 1st, '42 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 84 | 89 |
| Au.-Aiken R. & E. '35 | 5 | June & Dec. | 60 | 66 |
| B. Rouge El. 1st, '39 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 80 | 85 |
| Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | .. | 97½ |
| Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35 | 5 | Jan. & July | .. | 89 |
| Do 1st, '42 | 5 | Jan. & July | 93½ | 96½ |
| Buf. & Lock. 1st, '33 | 5 | Jan. & July | .. | 98 |
| Buf. & Sus. l. 1st, '32 | 5 | June & Dec. | 90 | 96 |
| Buf. & St. Iron deb., '26 | 5 | Jan. & July | .. | 91½ |
| Cape Breton El. 1st, '32 | 5 | Jan. & July | 80 | 87 |
| Capital Trac. 1st, '47 | 5 | June & Dec. | 99 | 100 |
| C. & P. Tel. cons., '20 | 5 | Jan. & July | 97 | .. |
| Charleston City Ry., '23 | 5 | ..... | 95 | 98 |
| Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | .. | 90 |
| Cit. Serv. deb., Ser. B | 7 | Jan. & July | 101 | 102 |
| Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 89 | 91 |
| C. Buck. L. & N. Tr., '21 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 85 | 91 |
| Colo. Power 1st, '53 | 5 | May & Nov. | 85 | 88 |
| Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36 | 5 | Jan. & July | 80 | 89 |
| Conn. Pr. 1st & Con., '63 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 85 | 90 |
| Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51 | 4½ | Jan. & July | 80 | .. |
| Do unstamped, '51 | 4½ | Jan. & July | 80 | .. |
| Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39 | 5 | Jan. & July | 96 | 100 |
| Do, '54 | 4½ | Jan. & July | 82 | 87 |
| Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35 | 4½ | Jan. & July | 80 | 81 |
| Cons. G. of N. J., '36 | 5 | Jan. & July | 90 | .. |
| Do 1st, '65 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 85 | .. |
| Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33 | 5 | June & Dec. | 91 | 92 |
| Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30 | 5 | Jan. & July | 92 | 97 |
| Do deb., '30 | 5 | Jan. & July | 82 | 87 |
| Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32 | 5 | May & Nov. | 97 | 98 |
| Dalias Elec. 1st, '22 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 84 | 87½ |
| E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42 | 5 | May & Nov. | 82 | 88 |
| Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '58 | 5 | June & Dec. | 95 | 96 |
| El Paso Elec. coll. '32 | 5 | Jan. & July | 85 | 90 |
| Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32 | 6 | June & Dec. | 95 | 100 |
| Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 77 | 82 |
| Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40 | 5 | May & Nov. | 77 | 82 |
| Gas & Elec. of Bergen Co. cons., '49 | 5 | June & Dec. | 90 | .. |
| Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32 | 5 | Jan. & July | .. | 65 |
| Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46 | 5 | Jan. & July | 78½ | 80 |
| Harwood Elec. 1st, '39 | 5 | Jan. & July | 94 | .. |
| Houston Elec. 1st, '25 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 90 | 94 |
| Hudson Co. Gas, '49 | 5 | May & Nov. | 88 | 92 |
| Hoboken Ferry, '46 | 5 | May & Nov. | .. | 89 |
| Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49 | 4 | Jan. & July | 50 | 52 |
| Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49 | 4 | May & Nov. | 60 | 64½ |
| K. C. Long D. T., '25 | 5 | Jan. & July | 84½ | 87 |
| K. C. Home T. 1st, '28 | 5 | Jan. & July | 84½ | 86 |
| K. C. L. & P. 1st, '44 | 5 | Jan. & July | 94 | 96 |
| Do 2d, '44 | 6 | Jan. & July | 75 | 80 |
| Kan. C. Rys. 1st, '44 | 5 | Jan. & July | 76½ | 79 |
| Do 2d, '44 | 6 | Jan. & July | 70 | .. |
| Do 2d, '44 | 5 | Jan. & July | 70 | 75 |
| Knoxville Trac., '38 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 90 | 100 |
| Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20 | 6 | Jan. & July | .. | 98 |
| Middle West Utli., '25 | 6 | Jan. & July | 85 | 90 |
| Miss. R. Power 1st, '51 | 5 | Jan. & July | 70 | 72 |
| Mobile Electric 1st, '46 | 5 | May & Nov. | 80 | 85 |
| Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '28 | 5 | June & Dec. | 94 | 97 |
| Nash.R.& L.1st con., '53 | 5 | Jan. & July | 91 | 97 |
| Do ref., '58 | 5 | Jan. & July | 65 | 72 |
| Nev.-Cal. El. 1st 6s, '46 | 6 | Jan. & July | 88 | 92 |
| Newark Gas, '48 | 5 | June & Dec. | 90 | 95 |
| Newark Pass. Ry. '30 | 5 | Jan. & July | 90 | 93 |
| No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '43 | 5 | May & Nov. | .. | 88 |
| N.Y. & Hob. Ferry, '46 | 5 | June & Dec. | .. | 89 |
| N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004 | 4 | Jan. & July | 59 | 62 |
| Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32 | 5 | Jan. & July | .. | 96 |
| Do ref., '32 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 100 | 101 |
| Norf. & Portsmouth, '36 | 5 | June & Dec. | .. | 78⅝ |
| Norf. R. & Lt. con. '49 | 5 | May & Nov. | 90 | 95 |
| N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31 | 6 | Jan. & July | 75 | 80 |
| N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 86 | 87 |
| N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40 | 5 | Jan. & July | 79 | 84 |
| Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28 | 5 | Jan. & July | 80 | 82 |
| Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con. '28 | 5 | Jan. & July | 75 | 85 |
| Ontario Power 1st, '43 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 87½ | 91 |
| Do deb., '21 | 5 | Jan. & July | 94 | 95 |
| Ottum. R. L. 1st, '24 | 5 | Jan. & July | 90 | 95 |
| Pacific Gas & Elec. (Arlz.) 1st, '31 | 6 | Jan. & July | 85 | 93 |
| Paterson Ry. 1st, '44 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 98 | .. |
| Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 80 | 85 |
| Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30 | 5 | May & Nov. | 71 | 75 |
| Pot. El. Power 1st, '29 | 5 | June & Dec. | 97¼ | .. |
| Do cons., '36 | 5 | Jan. & July | 94 | .. |
| Riverside T., '60 | 5 | ..... | .. | 84 |
| Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46 | 6 | Mar. & Sep. | .. | 65 |
| St. Jos. (Mo.) Ry., H. & Power 1st, '37 | 5 | May & Nov. | 84 | 90 |
| Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 81 | 85 |
| Seattle Elec. cons., '29 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 81 | .. |
| So. Cal. Edison gen., '39 | 5 | Jan. & July | 85 | 88 |
| So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 85 | 90 |
| S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43 | 5 | June & Dec. | 81 | 85 |
| Stand. Gas & El., '35 | 6 | Apr. & Oct. | 72 | 85 |
| Sup. W., L. & P.1st, '31 | 5 | May & Dec. | 70 | .. |
| Syracuse Lt. & P., '54 | 5 | Jan. & July | 70 | 76 |
| Syracuse Light 1st, '51 | 5 | June & Dec. | 81 | 89 |
| Tampa Electric 1st, '53 | 5 | June & Dec. | 88 | 93 |
| Twin S. Gl. & E. 1st, '53 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 80 | 85 |
| United El. of N. J., '49 | 4 | June & Dec. | 69 | 70½ |
| Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32 | 5 | June & Dec. | 76 | 79 |
| Do deb., '26 | 6 | May & Nov. | 83 | 87 |
| Unit. R. & E. cons., '49 | 4 | Mar. & Sep. | 71 | 72 |
| Do income, '49 | 5 | June & Dec. | 52 | 63 |
| U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27 | 6 | Feb. & Aug. | 90 | 95 |
| United Util. conv., '43 | 6 | Jan. & July | 90 | 95 |
| Wash. Balt. & A., '41 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 80 | 82 |
| Washington Gas, '60 | 5 | May & Nov. | 94 | 96 |
| Wash. R. & El. con., '51 | 5 | Jan. & July | 68 | 69 |
| W. States G. & E., '37 | 6 | June & Dec. | 93 | 95 |
| Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31 | 5 | Jan. & July | 80 | 85 |

## INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| K. C. St. Yds. deb., '20 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 97 | 99 |
| Lima Locomotive, '32 | 6 | May & Nov. | 91½ | 94 |
| Monon Coal 1st, '36 | 5 | June & Dec. | 60 | 65 |
| Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57 | 5 | Jan. & July | 83 | 87 |
| Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40 | 5 | Jan. & July | 90 | 95 |
| Wickwire Steel 1st, '34 | 6 | May & Nov. | 97 | 100 |

## PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

| SECURITIES. | Per C't. | Period | Date. | Quotation Aug. 3, 1918. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adirondack Elec. Pwr. | .. | Q | July 1, 18 | 15 | 17 |
| Do pf. | 1¼ | Q | July 1, 18 | 70 | 71 |
| Am. Gas & El. ($50) | $2¼ | Q | July 1, 18 | 81 | 83 |
| Do pf. ($50) | 75c | Q | Aug 1, 18 | 38 | 40 |
| Am. Light & Trac. | ¾ | Q | Aug 1, 18 | 187 | 189 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | Aug 1, 18 | 93 | 94 |
| Am. Power & Light | 1 | Q | Jun 1, 18 | 41 | 44 |
| Do. pf. | 1½ | Q | July 1, 18 | 67 | 69 |
| Am. Public Utilities | ¾ | .. | July 1, 14 | .. | 25 |
| Do. pf. | a1½ | Q | July 1, 18 | .. | 50 |
| Am. W. Wks. & Elec. | .. | .. | ..... | 4⅞ | 5¼ |
| Do 1st pf. | 1¾ | Q | May 15,18 | 57 | 58 |
| Do participating pf. | .. | .. | ..... | 12 | 14 |
| Eat. Rouge El. cum. pf. | 3 | S | Jun 1, 18 | 75 | 80 |
| Buffalo Gen. Electric. | 2 | Q | Jun 29,18 | 97¾ | 99 |
| Cal. Electric Gen. pf. | 1½ | Q | July 1, 18 | 85 | 93 |
| Capital Traction | 1½ | Q | July 1, 18 | 88 | 89 |
| Car. Power & Light | ½ | Q | Aug 1, 18 | 25 | 28 |
| Do. pf. | 1¾ | Q | July 1, 18 | 85 | 89 |
| C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf | 1½ | Q | Jun 1, 18 | .. | 60 |
| Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50) | .. | .. | ..... | 40 | 45 |
| Cities Service | *½ | M | Aug 1, 18 | 209¼ | 210 |
| Do. pf. | ½ | M | Aug 1, 18 | 74¼ | 75 |
| Colorado Power | ½ | Q | Jul 15, 18 | 23 | 25 |
| Do. pf. | 1¾ | Q | Jun 15,18 | 95 | 100 |
| Columbus Elec. pf. | 3 | S | Jul 17, 18 | 70 | 78 |
| Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt. | 1 | .. | Nov 1, 17 | 22 | 23 |
| Do. pf. | a1½ | Q | Aug 1, 18 | 41 | 43 |
| Conn. Power pf. | 1½ | Q | Jun 1, 18 | 82 | 84 |
| Con. Trac. of N. J. | 2 | S | Jul 15, 18 | 61 | 64 |
| Eastern Texas Elec. | 2½ | S | July 1, 18 | 50 | 55 |
| Do. pf. | 3 | S | July 1, 18 | 70 | 75 |
| Elec. Bond & Share pf. | 1½ | Q | Aug 1, 18 | 93 | 96 |
| El Paso Electric | 2½ | Q | Jun 15,18 | .. | 90 |
| Essex & Hudson Gas | 4 | S | Jun 1, 18 | 110 | 120 |
| Federal Light & Trac. | .. | .. | ..... | 8 | 10 |
| Do. pf. | 1½ | .. | Sep 1, 14 | 35 | 40 |
| Gal. & Hous. El. pf. | 3 | S | Mar 15,18 | 57 | 62 |
| Gas & Elec. of Bergen | 2½ | S | Jan 1, 18 | 70 | 75 |
| Illum. & Pr. Sec. | .. | .. | ..... | 15 | 25 |
| Do. pf. | 1¾ | Q | May 15,18 | 85 | 95 |
| Kan. City Lt. & Power | .. | .. | ..... | 20 | 32 |
| Do pf. | .. | .. | ..... | 40 | 52 |
| Kansas City Rys. | .. | .. | ..... | 11 | 15 |
| Do. pf. | .. | .. | ..... | 83 | 48 |
| Mid. W. Util. pf. | 1½ | Q | Jun 1, 18 | 38 | 42 |
| Miss. River Pr. pf. | 3 | S | J. & J. | 42 | 45 |
| Nashville R. & L. pf. | 1¼ | Q | July 1, 18 | 62 | 68 |
| Newark Con. Gas. | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 80 | 82 |
| Niagara Falls Power. | 2 | Q | July 1, 18 | 168 | 168 |
| No. Ont. Light & Pwr. | .. | .. | ..... | 11 | 15 |
| Do. pf. | 3 | S | Jul 15, 18 | 53 | 55 |
| No. States Power | 1⅝ | Q | Jul 20, 18 | 42 | 43 |
| Do. pf. | 1¾ | Q | Jul 20, 18 | 80 | 82 |
| Nor. Texas Electric | 1 | Q | Jun 1, 18 | 53 | 57 |
| Do. pf. | 3 | S | Jun 1, 18 | 70 | 75 |
| Pacific Gas & Electric. | 1¼ | .. | Oct 15, 17 | 33½ | 34 |
| Do. pf. | 1½ | Q | May 15,18 | 79 | 80 |
| Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf | 1¾ | Q | Jul 10, 18 | 80 | 90 |
| Pac. Pr. & Lt. pf. | 1¾ | Q | May 1, 18 | 85 | .. |
| Republic Ry. & Light. | 1 | Q | Jul 15, 18 | 20 | 21 |
| Do. pf. | 1½ | Q | Jul 15, 18 | 59 | 60 |
| San Joaquin & L. pf. | 1¾ | Q | May 15,18 | 75½ | 78 |
| Do 1st pf. | 1¾ | Q | Jul 15, 18 | 95 | 98 |
| So Jersey G. & E. Tr. | 4 | S | Jun 1, 18 | 100 | 110 |
| Standard Gas & Elec. | .. | .. | ..... | 4 | 6 |
| Do. pf. | 1½ | Q | Jun 15,18 | 21½ | 23 |
| Tampa Electric | 2½ | Q | May 15,18 | 100 | 104 |
| Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr. | .. | .. | ..... | 3 | 3¾ |
| Do. pf. | .. | .. | ..... | 14 | 16 |
| Tri-City R. & L. pf. | 1½ | Q | July 1, 18 | 88 | 88 |
| United Light & Rys. | 1 | Q | July 1, 18 | 30 | 31 |
| Do 1st pf. | 1½ | Q | July 1, 18 | 61½ | 62½ |
| Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.) | 50c | Q | Jul 15, 18 | 10½ | 20½ |
| United Utilities. | .. | .. | ..... | 15 | 25 |
| Do. pf. | ⅛ | Q | July 1, 18 | 85 | 95 |
| Washington Gas. | 90c | Q | May 1, 18 | 53 | 55 |
| Wash. Ry. & Electric. | 1¼ | Q | Jun 1, 18 | 48 | 60 |
| Do. pf. | 1¼ | Q | Jun 1, 18 | 69 | 73 |
| Western Power. | .. | .. | ..... | 13 | 15 |
| Do. pf. | 1 | Q | Jul 15, 18 | 50 | 53 |
| West. States Gas & E. | ⅛ | Q | May 15,18 | 20 | 30 |
| Do. pf. | 1⅜ | Q | Jul 15, 18 | 85 | 92 |
| Wisconsin Edison | $1.50 | S | Dec 31,17 | 25 | 30 |

*⅝ payable in com. stock. †Incl. 2½% payable in com. stock. a—Payable in scrip.

## BANKS.

| SECURITIES. | Capital. | Per C't. | Period | Date. | Quotation Aug. 3, 1918. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| America | $1,500,000 | 14 | S | July 1, 18 | 492 | 505 |
| Am. Exc. N. | 5,000,000 | c6 | S | May 17 | 220 | 224 |
| Atlantic($100) | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | July 1, 18 | 165 | 175 |
| Bk. of Cuba. | 100,000 | 6 | S | July 1, 18 | 175 | .. |
| Batt'y Pk. N. | 400,000 | †6 | S | July 1, 18 | 208 | .. |
| Bowery | 250,000 | †6 | Q | Aug 1, 18 | 390 | 410 |
| B'w'y Cent'l. | 100,000 | .. | S | July 1, 18 | 133 | 145 |
| Bronx Nat. | 200,000 | 3 | S | July 1, 18 | 160 | 175 |
| Bronx Boro. | 150,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 100 | 130 |
| Bryant Park. | 200,000 | 3 | S | July 1, 18 | 145 | 155 |
| Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25) | 300,000 | 3 | .. | July 1, 15 | 18 | 23 |
| Chase Nat'l. | 10,000,000 | 4 | Q | July 1, 18 | 342 | 348 |
| Ch.P. Nat. | 3,500,000 | 3 | Q | July 1, 18 | 238 | 245 |
| Chelsea Ex. | 400,000 | 3 | .. | Apr 1, 17 | 120 | .. |
| Chemic. Nat. | 3,000,000 | 2½ | B | July 1, 18 | 385 | 395 |
| Citizens Nat. | 2,550,000 | c3½ | Q | July 1, 18 | 213 | 220 |
| City (Nat'l). | 25,000,000 | 3 | S | May 1, 17 | 390 | 400 |
| Coal & I. N. | 1,000,000 | c3 | Q | July 1, 18 | 208 | 215 |
| Colonial | 500,000 | 3 | Q | Jun 29,18 | 400 | .. |
| Columbia | 1,000,000 | 4 | S | Jun 30,17 | 155 | 170 |
| Comm. Exch. | 200,000 | 10 | S | July 1, 18 | 390 | .. |
| Commonw'th. | 400,000 | 5 | S | May 1, 17 | 180 | 190 |
| Con. Nat. | 25,000,000 | 2½ | S | July 1, 18 | 172 | 174 |
| Conn'l ($75) | 1,000,000 | 3½ | S | Aug 1, 18 | 100 | 110 |
| Corn Exch. | 3,500,000 | 4 | Q | Aug 1, 18 | 315 | 322 |
| E.R Nat.($25) | 250,000 | 2 | .. | Jun 1, 16 | 14 | 18 |
| Europe | 150,000 | 5 | .. | Jan 13,17 | 110 | 130 |
| Fifth Av. | 200,000 | 12½ | Q | July 1, 18 | 1700 | 2100 |
| Fifth Nat. | 250,000 | 3 | Q | July 1, 18 | 200 | 225 |
| First Nat. | 10,000,000 | c5 | Q | July 1, 18 | 875 | 952 |
| Garfield Nat. | 1,000,000 | 3 | Q | Jun 29,18 | 170 | 185 |
| Gotham Nat. | 200,000 | 2 | Q | July 1, 18 | 200 | 225 |
| Greenwich. | 500,000 | 4 | Q | Jun 29,18 | 330 | 350 |
| Hanover Nat. | 3,000,000 | a8 | Q | July 1, 18 | 650 | .. |
| Harriman N. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | July 6, 18 | 235 | 245 |
| Imp.& T.Nat. | 1,500,000 | 12 | S | July 1, 18 | 480 | 490 |
| Irving Nat. | 4,500,000 | 3 | Q | July 1, 18 | ††272 | 278 |
| Liberty Nat. | 3,000,000 | 4½ | Q | July 1, 18 | 390 | 405 |
| Lincoln Nat. | 1,000,000 | 2½ | S | Aug 1, 18 | .. | 280 |
| Manh'n ($50) | 2,341,900 | 12½ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 170 | 190 |
| Mech. & Met. | 6,

## LOOK TO AFTER-WAR TRADE.

### French Mission to Australia to Make "Favored Nation" Plans.

Albert Metin, head of the French Economic Mission to the Commonwealth of Australia and former Minister of Labor in the Briand Cabinet, declared yesterday that one object of the mission in Australia will be to establish "favored nation arrangements" for trade after the war.

"We are most anxious to reach Australia," he said, "for an intensive study of the natural and physical conditions that must be involved in establishing 'favored nation' arrangements among Australia, France, and America. This is all looking toward the big trade that will come after the end of the war.

"I am very much interested in the plans for repatriation in Australia and I expect many men to seize the opportunities offered in the land of sunshine. Prime Minister W. M. Hughes is growing most popular in France. People throughout the Continent, in fact, are greatly impressed with his power for leadership. Lloyd George has pointed him out to President Poincaré as one of the few men who has mastered the economic problems brought about by the war. I consider Mr. Hughes one of the greatest men produced by the war."

## COURT CALENDARS.

### FEDERAL.

**Southern District.**

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Olsen<Leh Val RR. | Oppenheim<Festetics,
Granch<Erie RR. | Samplinер<N Y Rys.
Jensen<Gaston, Wms. & Wigmore, | McGuinness<Erie RR.
Vogue Co<Modvin, | Matthews<Colt's Pat Fire Arms Mfg Co.
Baker, Smith & Co< Stand Regulator Co. | U S<200 Dozen Wool Hose.
Martin<Mayhew. | Schaefer<Penn RR.
U S<One Carton Feathers. | Prendergast<Leh Val RR.
U S<Four Cartons of Feathers. | McManus<N Y C RR.
U S<Lupis. | Cerdiova<Kerr Nav.
Mourer<C, C, C & St L RR. | St Peter<Erie RR.
Miller<Lowe. | Princeton Mach & Tool Co<Grant-Hammond Mfg Co.

### NEW YORK COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re New Eng Equit Ins Co, (Pall.) | Fortocuba Co<Campello Co.
Purtell<Kipp. | Buchman<Freitag.
Re New Eng Equit Ins Co, (Gambiner.) | Barlow<Barlow.
Re Segal, (McGuire.) | Hayes<Thornton.
Reilly<Fletcher. | Re same, (Rosen.)
Re New Eng Equit Ins Co, (Eder.) | Rich<St John.
Re same, (Shapiro.) | Interchange, Ltd<Shapiro.
Re same, (Orenstein.) | People<Sarag.
Covesanno<Jones | Sarasohn<People's Theatre Co.
Re New Eng Equit Ins Co, (Kleiner.) | Re Kiz Bros.
Goldman<Shannon, (2.) | Empire Trust<Prager.
Stevens Aylsworth Co<C Hilterbrant Dry Dock Co. | Amer Exch Nat Bk< Equit Off Bldg Co.
Delmar<Cummings. | Solovloff<Solovloff.
Mahler<McManus. | Sabkowsky<Bigard.
Re New Eng Equit Ins Co, (Oppenheimer. | Re Perley, (Dyer.)
Re same, (Rosenfeld. | Ward<Blakeney.
Re same, (Greller.) (2.) | Barry<N H Borenstein & Sons, Inc.
Re same, (Orenstein.) | Messinger<Erlish.
Wolf<Wolf. | Economu Ritsos Co< Maestro N rdi.
Metsel ar<Schwartzenberg, (2.) | Ringler<P Brady & Sons Co.
Ward<U S Wood Preserving Co. | Henry<Reehrs.
Re New Eng Equit Ins Co, (Immergluck.) | Newman<Berg.
Travelers Ins Co< Reisnann. | Ostrander<Blakeney.
Crown<H L Goldstein. | Weidman<Weidman.
Block<Rifkin, (2.) | Mitchell<Hudson.
Lubell<Union Ry. | H M Kennedy, Jr & Co<Greenhut & Co.
Rosen<3d Av Ry. | Re 160 B'way Hldg Co.
Anderson<42d St & Manhattanville Ry. | Re Breese.
Bartolf<Union Ry. | Coqut<Sterling Film Co, (2.)
Shnipkin<same. | Cassa<Convent Court Co.
Geoghegan<Pheil. | Rose<Rose.
Erdman<Nelman. | Ricci<Ricci.
De Young<Cloak Operators' Union, (2.) | Squerri<Squerri.
Romano<Luger. | Schimmerling-Schimmerling.
Grant<Metro Pict Co. | Smith<Smith.
PART II.—Guy J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business. | G W Wilson Co< H.vre Hldg Co.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part III.—Recess. | Henderson<Henderson.
PARTS IV. to VIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term. | Re Refowich.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III. to XVIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.

### Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estates: Anna C Buchanan, Sarah C Miller,

Wills for Probate: Edward L Swift, Rosie Schwartz.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

### City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Elsgrau & Schwartz<Greenbaum. | Carroll<Hirsh.
Holzberg<Moskowitz. | Jackson<Koppel.
Rubenstein<Rosenfeld | Garfield<117 Columbia St Co.
Forstat<same. | Chorney<Mt-L I Co.
Downey<J H Parker. | Rousmann<Lauber.
Wieschal<Romagnino. | Chorney<Vanderbilt.
Strl<Muchel. | Brand<Newark Rub.
Rosenstein<Welsh. | Revel<Revel
Berger<Navy Knitting Mills | Levine<Gladstone.
Schultze<Schultz. | Goldberger<Horowitz
Rosen<Kalb, ch. | Oppenheim, Collins & Co<D ade.
Painter<Central Madison Co. | Berger<Navy Knitting Mills.
PART II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business | Feldman<Coln.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

### Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Albany Savings Bank<Remor Corp—Thomas W. Churchill.

### Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—John F. Blanchard<American Film Laboratories —James A. Lynch.

### BRONX COUNTY.

**Supreme Court.**

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Aug. 6.

**Surrogate's Court.**

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. Motion.

Estate of Moses Kay.

**County Court.**

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calend. r

### KINGS COUNTY.

**Supreme Court.**

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department —Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Young<Ryan. | Rockford Desk Co< Colonial Mantel & Ref Co.
Berkely Institute< Both Imy.
Leerberg<Leerberg. | Hay<Republic Trading
Re New England Equip Ins Co (Silbert) | McConnell<Hellwig.
Dickinson<L I R R. | Earle<Cushing.
Pettit<Messiter. | Gray<Burstein.
Nesbitt<N. s R R. | Vredenburgh<Greenwood Cemetery.
Malsel<same | Re Christopher St (Bennett.)
Kohler<same | Re Marston Av (Murray).
Nahlin<B H R R. | Heyderman<Rothstein, E & S Inc.
Schiel<C I & B R R. | Kittel<Kent.
Willach<same, | Carr<Carr.
Gargirlia<B H R R. | McCulloch<Jacoby
Franco<Franco. | Foley<Foley.
Lombr<Zacharias. | Capello<N Y Dock Co
Samuels<Middlebrook Dairy Co. | Re Stollowitz & Kester.
Re Avenue V. (Colonial I & X Co.) | Reynolds<Brady & Son Co.
Musel<O'Connell. | Pacht<Cohen.
Sanders<World Film Corp. | Eagle Mantle Co Inc< Boniello.
Duffy<Cohen. | Napolitano<Sheridan et al.
Simon<same. | Re Lincoln Terace
Peloyger<same. | Park (Thompson)
Adelstein<same. | Re Henry Albers.
Re 64th St.
Re Amboy Road.
135 Broadway Holding Corp<Cokeley.

PART II.—Lazansky, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

**Surrogate's Court.**

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Harry Wingate,
Bernard M ron,
John Frank,
Emma Zimmerman.
Geo Holtman,
Hannah Meiser,
Annie Abramson,

Anna Morrow,
Jos Foltrauer
Accountings of:
Margaret Conaty,
Wm. Weiss
John Bullwinkle,
Louise Gueringue,
Jos. Conahan.

**County Court.**

CIVIL—Adjourned for the term.

# THE BUSINESS WORLD

## Buyers' Wants

*50 Cents per agate line each insertion.*

BROADCLOTHS Wanted. — Will exchange botanies, taupe, plum, and navies for rose, copen, and brown. Stuyvesant 1641.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 315, all colors for cash. Farragut 9839.

BUNTING Wanted for flags, cotton; any quantity; for cash. Phone Stuyvesant 2770.

BURELLA Wanted.—American 09057, brown and navy. L. Wolfberg & Co., 346 6th Av.

CHANTILLY Wanted.—Open for cheap white chantilly, edges only, ½ to 1½ inches wide; any quantity; cash. Kloetzer, 97 Wooster St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at coats of the better kind all week. Fourth floor, 12 West 27th St.

COATS, Suits, Dresses Wanted.—High grade, for cash. Gottdiener, Franklin 4153.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Cash for 28-inch wide wale corduroy and 22-inch straight-back velveteen. Spitzer, 1,265 Broadway.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—Open for 613, white, at a price. X 371 Times Annex.

COTTON BEAR SKIN Wanted.—54 inches wide, in all shades, $1.65 to $2.50 a yard. American Produce Stuffed Toy Co., 110 Wooster St.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—All White fancy vestings and skirtings materials; honey comb effects. A 64 Times.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—3-thread, for cash; quantity no object. Call between 11 and 1, Tuesday morning, Room 701, 39 West 34th.

CREPE DE CHINE wanted in flesh; open for large quantities. Call between 10-12. Harris Bros. & Barnett, 11 East 26th.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted at once; 68 picks, all colors, $1.02½; mail swatches. A 175 Times.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Remnants of Georgette and satins, any quantity. S 72 Times.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber ready to place stock orders on serges, satins, and jersey dresses. I. A. Harstein, 5 West 31st.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Skirts, Waists Wanted.—Better grade; cash. National, 4343 Franklin.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking in silks and wool jersey. 510 6th Av., 9th floor.

DRILLS Wanted.—Massachusetts and Broadhead, 1,000 pieces. Stuy. 2035.

ELASTIC Wanted.—Black, white, 6-8 and 3-8 inch; quality. Pansy, 145 West 36th.

GABARDINE COVERT Wanted. — Large quantity. Freedman Skirt Co., Bush Terminal Building No. 20.

GEORGEENS Wanted.—Large quantity raw or dye finished; mail swatches with best cash price. A 62 Times.

GEORGINES Wanted.—White, flesh and peach; call with samples. M. Weisman & Sons, 119 West 22d St.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Open for 36-inch gingham. Philip Epstein, 315 4th Av.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Light weight jersey cloth suitable for dresses, in all leading shades, spot cash. Phone Madison Square 2807.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Shawmut jersey cloth in all shades. Gevertz Manufacturing Co., 31 West 31st St.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Bahnson's 1961, variety of colors. Madison Square 1303.

KHAKI Wanted.—All cotton, 28 inches, army shades. 354 4th Av., Room 1613.

PEAU DE CYGNE Wanted.—Striped, all colors. Henry Leavy & Son, 9 W. 31st.

PLUSH Wanted.—Striped, style 1286, Hind & Harrison; any color for cash. Greeley 6172.

PLUSH Wanted.—White; open for quantity. Phone Spring 6739.

POM POM Wanted.—American 0816 brown, or will exchange taupe. Farragut 2616.

POPLINS Wanted.—Silk and cotton Susquehanna, high lustre, any quantity, spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

PORLIN Wanted.—American 90610 brown. Mad. Square 1969.

SERGES Wanted.—Goff 4060 and 4150, Garfields 519; also black and white checks; all construction; quantities. Chelsea 6529.

SERGE W nted.—D. L. Moore's cotton warp serge, assorted colors. Exporters' Dry Goods Exchange, 21 Pearl St. Broad 1435.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for big quantity; must be cheap. Belenko & Moskowitz, 1,372 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantities of Pacific serges, panam.s and poplins. Call Gramercy 9238.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0609, 09070, 0209-2; also Meinhard, 2654, navy only. Stuy. 7879.

SERGES Wanted.—7614, Goff 4050, 519, cotton checks; quantities; cash. A 451 Times Annex.

SERGE Wanted.—4059, navy; quick action given; quote best price. S 166 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 6234, 41, 7301, 7614, 3, 94, immediately; pay cash. Chelsea 9102.

SERGES Wanted.—1464, Whitman's 99, American 9036. Mad. Square 4160.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 54289, 7120, 87; net cash. Gramercy 3184.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—Open for jobs; submit samples. X 370 Times Annex.

SILK DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk dresses; call all week. 3d floor, 22 West 27th St. from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy discontinued lines of silks, large or small lots; must any shade. Spring 7934.

SUITS Wanted. — Jobber placing order on suits better grade. Call with samples, between 1 and 5 P. M., 6th floor, 24 East 28th.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—F. & H. and Garfield, for spot cash. Madison Square 2825.

TWEED SUITINGS Wanted.—All wool. Jacobs, Ginsburg & Kr with, Chelsea 8246.

VELOUR and Duvet de Laine Wanted.—F & H only. Farr gut 3555

VELOUR Wanted.—K-544, 11050, all shades. Apply Kogut 129 W.st 22d St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stursberg Schell 4823, 1107, 1102 Chelsea 6549.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360 American navy. Mad. Square 4160.

WAISTS Wanted.—Open for jobs silks and cottons. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d St.

WHIPCORDS Wanted.—O. D. color, also 16 to 32 oz. O. D. Miltons. B. B. Goldberg, 787 Broadway.

WOOLENS Wanted.—We buy for cash, surplus stocks of woolens, silks, and cotton goods, from garment manufacturers. X 369 Times Annex.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted for cash. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th. Farragut 3098.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—100 pieces, dress weight, gross. Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

### Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTOR with 30 machines, double needle, good plant, requires Government or other contracts. A. Mendelson, 503 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn. Tel. E. N. Y. 8851.

**$100 REWARD.**

*A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.*

## Offerings to Buyers

*50 Cents per agate line each insertion.*

ARMY BLANKETS Off Price.—5,000 U. S. regulation olive drab and gray, 66x84, all wool and cotton warp, 3, 4, and 5 pounds; also a few hundred pieced. Omnes, 200 5th Av.

BLANKETS for sale, 1,000 all wool blankets, 600, 84x64 inches; 400, 84x54 inches; job lots; brown only; exceptional bargain, average weight 5 pounds a blanket, suitable for boys' reefers, mackinaws, coats or hats, &c.; inspection before delivery; liquidation of concern; terms net cash. Modern Audit Co., 116 Nassau St., N. Y. C. Telephone Beekman 2134.

BLUMENTHAL'S Prybiloff and Furmoss, Chase's Nutria, Hydol's 27-inch beaver plush, Collins Aikman, all shades cotton plush, Peerless plush. Phone Hydol 5264 Madison Square.

BOLIVIAS.—F. & H. 5771, 1 gold, 1 charmeuse, $4.50. Madison Square 1520.

BOMBAZINE, rubberized, 800 yards each, green and red, single texture, 36-inch, 2½c. S 71 Times.

BOTANY, 315; Raccoon, black and navy; American taupe velour, 032; taupe "Riviera" pom pom; Acme heavy tricotine, navy and black; right cash prices. Hussey, 3 East 28th St.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany's 362, 50-inch, $3.10 net, 70 days, original tickets; Green and Brown storm serge, Hamilton's 3650 brown, black and navy; big quantity; below market value. Goodman, Gramercy 1587.

BROADCLOTH, Botany 315, taupe, plum, black, green, $3.25; serges, 0936, black, navy, $2.90; suitings; Juilliard's Oxford, 2086, $1.50; poplin, 30019, colors and navy, $2.65. Madison Square 1557.

BROADCLOTH, Serges, Poplins, Velours, and Kerseys, all numbers. Henry L. Bunin, 348 4th Av. Madison Square 651.

BROADCLOTH.—French, slightly tender, one-piece Russian green at a price. Drucker, Madison Sq. 1797.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315 and Columbia; all shades; Holden-Leonard Bolivia. Madison Square 7950.

BROADCLOTH, plum; also American lightweight velour, taupe, plum, reinaeer. Farragut 9406.

BROADCLOTH, brown, Columbia, 2 pieces, $3.40 Madison Square 2947.

BURELLA CLOTH, 09057, all shades. Berman & Cohen, 25 West 15th St.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all colors and thicknesses. D-B-L Products Corporation, Woolworth Building. Barclay 5497.

CHARMEUSE.—All colors, below market price. Phone Greeley 0735, Mr. Furman.

CHEVIOTS. — Have very fine heavyweight cheviots for sale. Farragut 2657.

CHIFFON VELVET, Cheney's; all colors; immediate delivery. Phone 5651 Murray Hill. Kahn.

CHIFFON, Velvets, all high shades; ten boxes; 42 inches; silk back. Madison Square 7950.

CLOAKINGS. — Three-quarter Thibets and Moltons; good assortment. Kaplan, 20 West 22d. Gramercy 1516.

COATINGS.—¾ goods, black, Thibets, McKenneys, Flaglers, Newhouse, Duvals; cheap. Bender & Snyder, 1,123 Broadway. Farragut 2578.

COATINGS.—24-5 Flager's, 3-4 goods, $1.80. Madison Square 2195.

COATS.—5,000 coats for immediate delivery, all the the latest material, prices which will interest you; don't miss seeing our velour cheviot coats, 49 inches long, plush trimming, large plaid all around, $8.75. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th.

COATS, for immediate delivery, 2,000 pile fabric and 3,000 cloth coats, velours, broadcloths, mixtures. Ulln Bros., 34 East 12th.

COATS for immediate delivery; seal and cotton plush, velours, and broadcloth; also mixtures. Ulln Bros., 34 East 12th St.

COATS of all styles, made of pile fabric materials; special offer to our patrons. Benj. Shapiro, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Only to high-rated firms; 48-inch, all-wool snappy coats, lined throughout; $8.00. Emanuel, 43 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES.—Resident buyers do justice to your accounts; see our bargains. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Velours, kit cony, bottoms, color cuffs, venitias lined, $15.50, plush coats cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—1,000 all wool velours and mixtures, assorted styles, 4 to 14; $3.75 and $4.75. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

COATS.—Smart styles in better grade coats at surprisingly low prices. I. Novick & Co., Inc., 45 West 27th St.

COATS.—Plush coats of the better kind; reasonable prices. A. L. Schulman, 27-33 West 20th St.

COATS, wool velour, all lined, interlined fur collars, $16.75. Rosenman, 40 West 27th.

COATS, children's to close out. Levitan Bros. & Larkower, 126 West 31st St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Stouts, at popular prices Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

CORDUROY.—36-inch narrow wale, turquoise, sand, Indian, Nile, pink. Spring 8617.

COTTON PLUSHES.—All widths, all shades, E. F. Timmes goods. Stuyvesant 1641.

COTTON DRESSES, Voiles and Ginghams, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON SKIRTS. — Large quantities, close out, sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES. — Better kind of novelty voiles, organdies, Anderson's, Scotch; also imported ginghams; special prices. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES. — Wonderful values in satins, serges, jerseys, from $6.50 to $10.75; immediate delivery. Loeb, Nussbaum, 31 West

DRESSES for immediate delivery; wonderful values in satins of the better kind. Kliff Dress Co., 3 West 29th. Mad. Square 9556.

DRESSES.—Job of Georgette and crepe de chine, also wash dresses, at a price. Big N. Dress Co., 15 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Wool jersey, serge, satin, and georgette, $10.75 up. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Satin and serge dresses on racks; large assortment; immediate delivery. Congress Dress Co., 32 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, satins, taffetas, and cotton; attractive prices. Irving Costume Co., 142 West 24th St., twelfth floor.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 2,000 silk, taffeta, satin, and serge, smart styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES, silks, satins, and taffetas, $6.25; best values in market. Lauretta Skirt Co., 450 4th Av. Madison Square 6945.

DRESSES.—1,000 taffeta and beaded Georgette, to close out; large sizes in all materials. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—6-14 gingham and crash, $9 to $13.50 doz., spot delivery. Levi Bros., 55 West 3d St.

DRESSES.—300 silk dresses, to close out, 1 test models, at a price. Gramercy 1425, 27 East 22d.

DRESSES.—Hygr de georgettes, silk jerseys, stout washables; sacrificed. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Alert buyers can save $2 on each garment. Let's prove it. Deutsch, 23 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Beautiful style, satins, $5.90; job of serges, $5.75. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Fifty taffeta dresses, 16 to 40; all navy; reason sale. Madison Square 2360.

DRESSES.—See our $8.75, all-wool French serge dresses. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, satins, and serges, at closing prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Silk jerseys, pongees, foulards, plaids; odd pieces. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES, satins, serges, $6.75; wash, $2.25, skirts. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—See our all-wool serge dresses at $7.75 each. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Jobs to close out; satins, jerseys, serges, crepe Ruby, 116 West 29th St.

FLANNEL.—White, 56-inch and 51-inch, for interlining cloaks and Government coats; also unbleached sheeting. Franklin 5632.

FOULARDS.—36-inch, bleached Shaker, extra heavy weight; spot delivery. Telephone Barclay 9882.

FURMOSS BEAVER, Blumenthal's, 3 pieces, at $7.50 net. Chelsea 4204.

FUR TRIMMINGS.—Large lot and cheap; coney, skunk, and near seal, &c.; width 1 to 6 inches. S. Steinfeld & Co., 43 West 25d St.

GABARDINES.—4666 Garfields; also tricotine; all shades. Murray Hill 3778.

JERSEY CLOTH, khaki remnants, 1,000 yards worsted, 27 and 54 inch, 1 to 3 yards, 16 ounces, $2.87½ per pound; also 300 yards woolen, $2.62½ per pound. Omnes, 200 5th Av.

JUILLIARD, 20 pieces; Juilliard, oxford style, 2086, price $1.62½ net. Phone Madison Square 1826.

KERSEYS, Juilliard's 2002, in all shades. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

KHAKI WORSTED.—4,000 yards remnants, 1 to 10 yards, 16 and 20 ounces, $2.62½ per yard. Omnes, 200 5th Av.

LINENS in stock, 9 to 90 inches wide; cream, ecru, and white. Call or send for samples, the F. Schulemann Co., 45 East 20th St., New York City.

NAVY.—104, will sell cheap. Madison Square 2195.

OVERCOATS.—Men's overcoats and suits; job to close out very cheap for cash. Room 801, 1,123 Broadway.

OXFORDS, serges, veldurs, poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av., Mad. Sq. 292.

OXFORDS.—Juilliards, 2086, 5 pieces; Kitten Ear Juilliard, 2085, 5 pieces, and 3 pieces of brown tricotine. Madison Square 7950.

OXFORDS, Zibelines, Serges, also remnants, to close. L. Weisman, 28 West 22d.

OXFORD.—Flagler's 24-5, 3-4, $1.30. Madison Square 2195.

PLUSHES.—Auffmordt's, H. & H. 200; Bering seal, Elsq. Salt's nutria. Blumenthal's fur moss; cheap. Greeley 4379.

PLUSH.—Big lot of black Pomero plush below market. Spring 7350.

POM POMS.—American, 2816, close out; 1 taupe, 2 brown, 2 green, 1 half gold, $5. Madison Square 1520.

POM POM, American 12075, taupe, reindeer, navy, plum; also 0816 taupe. Chelsea 7834.

POPLINS AND VELOURS.—American 06077, 0360; Stevens 3586 and 4281; also broadcloths. Franklin Woolen, 11 East 22d. Gram. 2961.

POPLIN.—90610, 06077; also Saxonia, black and navy. Chelsea 5617.

POPLINS.—Spring shades, tan, gray, pekin, copen, cluny, rose, rysberry. Greeley 4379.

POPLINS AND SERGES.—06077, 66094, 6234, 11435, 7122, 99, 7512. Chelsea 7871.

RIVERIA, taupe and reindeer, F. & H. green broadcloth. Myer Gans, Farragut 3078.

SATEENS.—15,000 yards black, navy, cottons, Mohairs, Venetians, and silk poplins to close out. Phone Madison Square 611.

SERGES.—1209, 1210, 6002, 6301, 7301, 94, 211, 3, 7614, 6122, 7120, 54, 289, 780, 528, 519, 7512, 9056, 1464, 99, 9, 11433, 809, 0936, 925. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway. Spring 6311-12.

SERGES.—0609, 09070, 11433, 104, 7120, 10830, R. W. S. 42-inch Juilliards, oxfords, kerseys, broadcloths, velours; quick action. Phone Hydol 5264-5 Madison Square.

SERGES, 1464, 104, Gera 10453, 54289, 7120, C. F. S. 9288, 9204; also Burgundy velours and kerseys. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES—1464, 3850, 4632, 9, 99, 0609, 0696, 800, 11433, 9056, 7008, 7302; broadcloth, velours, poplins; long terms. Farragut 9407.

SERGES.—0609, 09070, 838, 3850, 9058, 7713, 9288, 8002, also 4061 Juilliard's, reasonable. Telephone Gramercy 2991-2992.

SERGES, 1464, $2.55; Juilliard, 4061, $1.42½ net cash; 99, 528, 780, reasonable. 8598 Madison Square.

SERGE, 54289, dark navy, original tickets; spot cash; reasonable. Call Farragut 9783.

SERGES.—Garfield 528, $2.45 spot cash. Phone Madison Square 761.

SERGES.—Juilliard's 54289, original tickets, navy and color; $2.25. Call Stuyvesant 2395.

## Offerings to Buyers

*50 Cents per agate line each insertion.*

SERGES, cotton warp, 25 pieces, navy Amoskeag No. 1900. Madison Square 1080.

SERGES.—1210, 60 cents; 4040, $1.75; 6122, $2.15; 4848, $1.65. Farragut 3525.

SERGE, 7301, 1,700 yards navy, $2.05, net cash. Gramercy 5510.

SERGES, 11433 navy, original tickets, $2.55. Chelsea 4204.

SERGES.—U. S. 888 and 235. Farragut 2950.

SERGE, American 0936, navy. Chelsea 7834.

SILKS of every description for the dress, waist, underwear, and retail trade, for immediate delivery; buyers are invited to call at our showroom; lowest prices. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILKS.—J. & R. Simons striped tub silk, 32 inches, 87½c; Galey & Lord silk and cotton shirtings, 32 inches, 77½c. Chelsea 4653.

SILK JERSEY.—All shades, quick delivery. Wills Knitting Mills, 286 5th Av. Madison Square 4584.

SILK LININGS.—Fancy poplin, to close out. Madison Square 7950.

SILK SKIRTS.—Stripes and blacks, assorted; to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 W. 36th.

SILVERTONES. — Frod Lausser 1 piece brown, slightly streaky, at $3.65 net; also 1 piece F. & H. velour, color 850, slightly shaded, at $5.10 net. Farragut 4868.

SILVERTONES.—Popular makes, brown, Oxford, taupe, green, burgundy. Madison Square 1520.

SILVERTONES AND VELOURS for sale; all colors. Mr. Hyman, Madison Square 5348.

SKIRTS.—2,500 silks to close, $2.50 up; also petticoats, $2.75. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—1,000 all wool, American poplin, $3.25; quantities. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SUITS.—Our $10.90 and $16.50 values are worth while seeing; don't leave town until you have seen our six new numbers; immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Nice Fall model, all wool serge, $15; also jobs Spring suits, mostly navy silk coats. Plager, 1,161 Broadway.

SUITS, Coats, Dresses at sacrifice price; suitable for Southern trade. S 165 Times.

SUITS.—Don't fail to see our $16.75 Oxford suits. Etkin Bros., 106 West 32d.

SUITS.—250 ladies' close out serges and poplins. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

SWEATERS and fancy knit goods, newest models, at old prices; also job lots on hand; come early and take advantage of this offer. Charles H. Levitt & Co., 591 Broadway.

SWEATERS.—Shetland sweaters, silk slipovers, bathing suits, close out below cost. Room 505, 377 Broadway. Franklin 6153.

TRICOTINE AND GABARDINE, Walworth; also F. & H. velours and American velours; all colors. Madison Square 5825.

TUB SKIRTS.—200 dozen seconds, regular, close out cheap. Ford, 149 West 36th.

VELOUR, Amer. 0660, colors, $8.25; Kelley's 8000, heavy weights, colors, $3.15; Strouck's zibeline, 5000, black, $2; pom pom, 12075, American, $3.15; plushes, seallette, 2 pieces, $4.50; Baffin seal, 2 pieces, $4.50; esquimette, 6 pieces, $4.25. Madison Square 1557.

VELOUR.—Will exchange taupe velour for F. & H. 624 brown, 673 navy, Copen, velour, or Copen, D. D. Laine. Mad. Sq. 1380.

VELOURS.—Burgundy and other shades; heavy weight and light weight. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

VELOUR.—Taupe velour for sale; American 0360, Fortsmann & Huffmann, Stevens 4281. Madison Square 1381.

VELOURS.—American, navy, copen, burgundy, cream, brown, green. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

VELOURS, Broadcloths, and Overcoating. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway. Spring 6311-12.

VELOUR.—American 032 burgundy, taupe, and reindeer. Chelsea 7834.

VELOURS, Stursberg-Schell's No. 1192 and 4323. Madison Square 1080.

VELOURS and Gauerdines, very cheap; on terms. M. d. Sq. 2947.

VELVETEENS.—We are specializing in 36 and 32 inch velveteens, all colors, for immediate delivery, and also serges in all numbers. Prevas & Schack, 469 4th Av.

VELVETEENS, 27 inches, twill back, navy, black, green, Burgundy, African brown, Havana brown, $1.25. Republic Textile Co., 244 5th Av. Madison Square 3564.

VELVETEENS, 27-inch twill back, for sale, 2 West 33d St., 11th floor Ben Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

VELVETEENS, all colors, all widths; English Worrall dye; immediate delivery. Gramercy 3445.

VELVETEEN.—Lawrence 8084, straight black, 29-inch, black and colors. Spring 7350.

VENETIANS —32-36 black and colors, below market price for cutting-up and jobbing trade. Weinstein Co., Madison Square 4020.

VENETIANS.—William V. T. Samuel, Piece Goods Broker, 17 Madison Av.

WAISTS.—Our line of $2.75 Georgette waists are ready and as good as anywhere a $3.75 and $4.50 waist. Maxwell Waist, 189 6th Av., corner 14th St.

WAISTS.—Cottons, Georgettes, crepe de chines, immediate delivery, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

WASH DRESSES. — 5,000 ginghams and voiles; close out in quantities only; jobbers, department stores. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS.—Immediate delivery; $9 to $36 per dozen. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

WOOLENS.—Prior to our removal to new quarters at 441 4th Av., we offer the following merchandise for immediate deliveries: High grade silks of all descriptions; woolens in the following styles: Garfield 519, 528, good selection of colors; botany 809, 7645, 54289, navy and black; Pacific W F X, navy; Selden 1059 navy, Whitman 99; to manufacturers only. M. Salmowitz & Co., 19 East 24th St.

WOOLENS.—8158, 4768, 528; Stoney & Starkey's 815 and 173; Bachman's 49-line 1 below market price. Madison Square 2639.

WOOL JERSEYS.—Bahnsen, 1981, light gray, $3. M dison Square 1520.

### Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTOR making better **silk waists** wanted; can offer proposition of interest to right party. Alphra Waist Co., 29 West 35th St.

DRESS CONTRACTORS.—A large firm looking at samples; orders placed immediately. Fifth floor, 31 East 31st St.

CONTRACTORS wanted on serge dresses; will furnish styles and materials. Room 61, 28 West 22d St.

DYEING.—All kinds of piece goods and trimmings dyed; also garments. Arrow Piece Dye Works, 160 West 36th St. Greeley 1693.

### Allied Industries.

TALCUM POWDER.—Standard oval package, assorted odors, 10 and 15 cent sellers, 4½ cents per can. Herman Chemical Co., 230 Adams St., Brooklyn.

BUTTONS.—Pearl; big job to close out very cheap for cash. Room 801, 1,123 B'way.

### Help Wanted.

DESIGNER wanted on house dresses. L. Hirsch & Son, 220 Varet St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Experienced city salesman wanted to sell misses' and ladies' coats only on commission basis; ask for interview by letter. Goldshein Bros. & Bruckner, 31 West 21st St.

SALESMAN, exempt, acquainted with city and surrounding trade, wishes represent manufacturer ladies' waists or underwear. S 29 Times.

SALESMAN on ladies' and junior coats; jobbing and office trade; commission only. Plotkin Bros., 33 East 9th St.

### Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, ambitious, with ten years' experience calling on the trade in New York and New Jersey, desires connection with established concern. R 338 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, now covering New York State, City, and vicinity, desires change of line. Z P 100 Times Bronx.

**$100 REWARD.**

*A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.*

## HOOVER REASSURES JOFFRE.

### Tells Him the Utmost Aid Will be Given to France in Matter of Food.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Marshal Joffre received Herbert C. Hoover, the American Food Administrator, this morning. Mr. Hoover outlined the program of the United States to revictual the Allies, and assured Marshal Joffre that the utmost aid would be given to France.

Marshal Joffre said he had always been confident that help would be fully and generously given to France, and this, he believed, was better than a great victory.

**Looking for Facts.**

*Whenever an occasion arises for the date and a brief summary of any subject, the quarterly issues of The New York Times Index will prove invaluable. Sent for examination. $2.00 an issue, $8.00 per year. The New York Times Index, Times Square.—Adot.*

## NO JO

# NEW BRICK AT $14 SHOWS TRADE TREND

### Price to Government at Kiln Quoted at $11 and $13 Not Yet Accepted.

### N. Y. BUILDING CUT HALF

### Manhattan Shows Gain Over Last Year—Remainder of the Country Shows $183,748,588 Drop.

With Hudson common brick selling at $14 a thousand, wholesale in New York, the Government itself quoted at $11 and $13 at kiln for the same commodity, and the entire country showing a decrease of $183,748,588 in the first half of this year as compared with the same period last year, reveal the actual reasons why the shortage of building materials is affecting seriously the Government's program.

Furthermore, building materials, even such a commodity as crushed stone, are so scarce as to make it necessary for the Government last week to send representatives into the various large cities along the Atlantic seaboard to ascertain the conditions that have been revealed from week to week in this column. The normal Summer price for Hudson and Raritan River common brick at this time of the year is between $6.25 and $6.75 a thousand wholesale.

To this price must be added cartage, storage, or handling, and 10 per cent. representing the dealers' average margin. This same brick, manufactured last year, was sold at the week-end for $13.50 and $14 wholesale, and when the Government asked for a factory, or kiln, price, with the cost of towage, dockage, haulage, and handling eliminated, save for loading on cars at siding, there was consternation at Washington over the fact that the curtailment of so-called nonessential building materials had resulted in a condition like this.

The Government is to have access to brick-making costs to ascertain just what the cause of the present price of brick is, but it is pointed out that the Federal authorities will find that brick barge captains who formerly received $60 a month are now owning and operating automobiles of their own, due partly to the fact that their wages in the last few months have been advanced more than 100 per cent. in order to keep the flow of common brick moving to this market in the face of the high wages offered in shipyards.

There are instances where it takes six weeks to load a single barge of 500,000 brick for shipment to New York, whereas in other years it has been possible for a single yard to load several barges every day. Where barges, under rush orders have been loaded in shorter periods, all yard work and kiln stacking and burning, where it has been possible to burn at all, had to be stopped. Towage costs on the Hudson and in the Raritan have advanced so that it is not now possible for one big plant to ship common brick into this market even at the present prices, thereby further shortening the supply.

Still another reason is found in the fact that new building construction in Manhattan advanced in the first six months of this year over the same period last year, but Brooklyn losses were extremely heavy, owing to the total elimination of speculative building or alteration work. The slight gain for Manhattan, represented entirely by approved essential repair or alteration work, made a heavier demand for common brick, which was not easily procurable, thereby keeping the docks barren of reserves with the manufacturers unable to load barges to meet the improved demand.

That building construction has been still further curtailed in compliance with the Government orders to conserve materials and money with which to help win the war, the six months compilation of 167 cities shows that it will be necessary to go back to a period considerably antedating 1900 for a smaller total.

The total aggregate of building operations outside of Government construction work for the half year shows disbursements of only $249,555,990, against $433,304,578 last year, $518,000,000 two years ago, $345,000,000 in 1915, and $452,000,000 in 1914.

In Greater New York the contemplated outlay at $33,690,907 is barely half that of 1917, and contrasts with $113,748,443 in 1916 and $94,561,616 in 1915. Outside of New York the total at $215,865,083 compares with $366,768,517 in 1917 and $404,692,780 in 1916, which is high record mark for the period.

For New England twenty-one of the twenty-four cities reporting, showed smaller aggregates than for 1917, with a total for the group of nearly $27,000,000 below the mark set by construction in the first half of that year. The large loss is due mainly to decline in large building operations in Boston, Hartford, and Bridgeport.

For the thirty-eight States in the middle section, (New York not included, but embracing Philadelphia,) the total is $34,500,000 under the six months total of last year and of this decrease $11,000,000 is at Philadelphia. The Middle Western States show $66,000,000 less than last year, the drop at Chicago having been $20,000,000; Detroit, $14,000,000; Akron close to $6,000,000; Cleveland, $5,500,000, and Toledo, $3,500,000. The loss at thirty-four Southern cities reaches $8,000,000 in spite of the high prices obtained for cotton. On the Pacific Coast the only increase is shown, wherein nine of the fifteen cities reporting indicate an increase, but in the remainder the loss is the largest as to bring about a decline over the first half of last year of $7,000,000.

The building industry therefore appears to have submerged itself in making its sacrifice as a so-called nonessential in the cause of winning the war, but the Government expectations that curtailment of building construction would place enough material at the disposal of the Government's needs so that production of materials could be curtailed an equal amount is being proved to the contrary because there was only sufficient materials on hand when the country went to war to supply a building market not any greater than that of 1915, which was about 33 per cent. below normal. The Government, on the other hand, has been calling for building material on a basis estimated at 105 per cent. of normal.

In consequence the building material manufacturing season is passing through its last quarter with supplies much lower than the Government ever expected to allow them to go in the face of its heavier needs, and the fact is reflected in the quotations being made to the various Federal departments, according to the Dow Service Daily Building Reports.

The labor conscription plan may help solve one problem and further priorities on fuel for manufacturing plants would be sure to go a long way toward solving the other, according to those who have been in conference with Federal authorities. Pipe, hardware, cement, hollow tile, metal lath and ceilings, certain kinds of lumber and paints are being quoted only from day to day and orders in many cases are being accepted only when essential or violation jobs demanded by municipal authorities where the health of the people demands action.


Unheard of Bargains on Saturday

Greater Bargains TODAY

Homesites Sold as low as $30 to $75 a Lot

Brightwaters

JUST THIS SIDE OF BAYSHORE, L. I.

Absolute Auction

FINAL CLEAN-UP SALE

'TO-DAY

at 1 P. M. in the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, 14 & 16 Vesey St.

The Beauties of Brightwaters will be shown on a screen.

FIVE BUNGALOWS
800 LOTS & PLOTS, 60 FARMS
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Liberal Mortgage or installments.

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1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer.
31 Nassau Street
*Telephone Cortlandt 744*


## HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**Manhattan.**

Private house for sale; 5 stories, 15 rooms, 5 baths; excellent condition; superior location; leasehold. Owner, 62 West 51st St.

**Brooklyn.**

Old Colonial homestead on Ocean Av., nine rooms, three baths; hardwood floors; large grounds; fruit, shade trees, flowers, vegetable garden; garage; ideal country home in city; out-of-town business necessitates moving; furnished, $100; unfurnished, $80. Phone Monday Cortlandt 4474.

Real Colonial 4-room cottage, new improvements, near Subway, $3,400. N 334 Times Downtown.

**Bronx.**

AN ATTRACTIVE HOME
NEAR N. Y. UNIVERSITY.
2,211 ANDREWS AVENUE.

Detached house; plot 50x100; extraordinarily large rooms; 2 baths; room for garage; an opportunity to secure a suburban home with all the advantages of city transit facilities; for sale only.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d St.

**Westchester County.**

Just completed, attractive seven-room house; 35 minutes Grand Central. Columbus 7915.

**Long Island.**

A lovely home of ten rooms, two baths, large plot, finest environment, at Kew, will be sold by non-resident owner at a bargain. Telephone 2596 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

**New Jersey.**

**New Jersey.**

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $500 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York; 8 cent commutation fare; 6 or 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room, panelled dining room, bedrooms in white enamel, hard wood trim, large front porch; also sleeping porch in rear; terraced lawn, trees, finely improved street of beautiful homes; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome combination fixtures, concrete basement, attic, ample space for trunks, and garage, driveway in rear; near fine schools, and station, 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. Telephone, John 5047.

Owner must sell nearly new six-room house; every improvement; large plot; plenty fruit; $5,000; terms. P. O. Box 12, Ridgewood, N. J.

Bargain.—Six rooms, bath; all improvements, hollow tile stucco; half hour Erie; $3,750, easy terms. Brady, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

TELL ME YOUR WANTS
and I will send you descriptions of bargain houses for sale in Jersey and Brooklyn on easy terms; 10 years of honest service is back of me. S. STEIN, Tribune Building; phone Beekman 3960.

## SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

**Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.**

FURNISHED cottage or bungalow wanted, within 45 minutes New York, with 3, 4 bedrooms, possession latter part of August, for remainder of season, modern improvements. Box 100, 242 East 86th St.

For last two weeks of August, small, first-class, furnished cottage near water, with fishing preferred. W 67 Times.

**BANKRUPTCY SALES.**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the Matter of POWERLIGHT COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 25986.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, August 5, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., by order of the Court, at the premises occupied by the bankrupt, at the end of Davis Avenue, at the N. Y., Lake Erie & Western Railroad at Arlington, New Jersey, all the right, title, and interest of the above named bankrupt, consisting of a fully equipped plant for the manufacture of lamps: lathes, drills, and other machines, metals, pulleys, shafts, parts, and other accessories; the right, title, and interest of the receiver and ancillary receiver in and to the lease of the premises occupied by the bankrupt, and to and in the license to manufacture lamps under patents.

Take Harrison Street car marked Arlington Depot or bus from Newark direct to company's plant.

MAX ASH, Receiver and Ancillary Receiver,
No. 1 Wall St., N. Y. City.
ZALKIN & COHEN,
Attorneys for Receiver,
51 Chambers St., N. Y. City.
FURST & FURST,
Attorneys for Ancillary Receiver,
164 Market St., Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEXINGTON AUTO SUPPLY CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Aug. 5, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 771 Lexington Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Automobile Tires, Automobile accessories, parts, dusters, safe, fixtures, etc.
JESSE KNIGHT, Receiver.
ISRAEL BRINKMAN, Attorney for Receiver, 1,475 Broadway, New York.

**BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.**

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26,092.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL VORZIMER and GEORGE SYLVIA, individually and as co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of Vorzimer & Sylvia, were duly adjudicated bankrupts on July 30th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on August 22nd, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26,097.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL MOSER, individually and as a member of the firm of M. & H. MANUFACTURING CO., Bankrupt.

Samuel Moser, individually and as a member of the firm of M. & H. Manufacturing Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on July 31st, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on August 22nd, 1918, at 12:00 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

**U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.**

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on May 23, 1918, the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug PENNSYLVANIA for any loss, damage or injury arising on or about October 31, 1917, while the tug Pennsylvania was preparing or attempting to shift the scow EC and Tom at Greenville, New Jersey, in consequence of which Martin F. Cavanaugh is alleged to have sustained injuries. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said tug and pending freight as appraised, viz: $25,000, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required to file their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 4th day of September, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted. THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, owner of Lighter No. 223 has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, damage, or injury arising out of berthing said vessel at Pier 24, Brooklyn, on April 12, 1917. Petitioner has surrendered vessel to trustee. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, damage or injury must prove their claims before Silas Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at the United States Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before September 4th, 1918, or be defaulted. THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

## MORTGAGE LOANS.

I want $2,000 on a first mortgage, at 6%, on 45 lots, valued $6,000; property located Lakeside Manor, (annex,) Rockville Centre, L. I. Miss Violet Ray, 231 West 96th St., N. Y. City. Telephone Columbus 5712.

$1,500 to $6,000 to loan on mortgage. Bronx Land and Mortgage and Real Estate, 306 East 176th St.

**New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.**

For sale, at public auction, Saturday, Aug. 10, at 2 P. M., on premises, cottage, 14 3d Av., near Bayview Av., Atlantic Highlands, N. J.; house contains 12 rooms and bath; stands in centre of 150 ft. front; thoroughly up to date. Advance information from Isaiah Burks, 506 Asbury Av., Asbury Park, N. J.

**Mortgage Loans Wanted.**

Wanted—$45,000 and $10,000 first mortgages on up-to-date apartments, Bronx; principals or attorneys only. X 344 Times Annex.

## REAL ESTATE

**Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.**

Grand Opportunity .— 2-story and basement brick, 11 rooms, 2 baths; good condition; 2-family; Bay 23d St., Bath Beach, near subway station; price $5,000, $2,000 cash. G. G., 250 Times Downtown.

Jamaica Bay waterfront, 3,000 ft., 23 acres, for sale. Owner, 62 West 51st St.

**Maryland—For Sale or To Let.**

Maryland's mild climate; waterfront farms; catalogue. Russell Realty Company, Baltimore, Md.

## FARMS.

**New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.**

Twenty miles out, directly adjoining large country club and golf course, near express station, 70 trains, is a beautiful, level farm of 100 acres; $50,000. Telephone 2596 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

## TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

An opportunity to obtain approximately 25,000 feet of high-class office space near the Grand Central Terminal may occur in connection with a transaction now pending; firms requiring such an amount may communicate with Cushman & Wakefield, Inc., 50 East 42d St.

Artistic 3-story and basement building with store, near 42d St. and 5th Av.; private elevator and sidewalk lift; suitable retailer desiring individuality of own building; rent $10,000 gross. Cushman & Wakefield, Inc., 50 East 42d St.

Two six-story loft buildings, 50x80, to lease for long term for storage or manufacturing; double commission to broker. Inquire Elias Diamond, 294 Stanton St. Phone 1174 Orchard.

Offices.—2,246 square feet of first-class corner office space to lease; highest grade building, near Grand Central; rent $5,615 per annum. Cushman & Wakefield, Inc., 50 East 42d St.

Furnished private office, $28.50 monthly; also desk room, $5.50; telephone, attendant; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Desk space or private office, high class building, very reasonable. Architects Building, 101 Park Av., Room 402.

60th, 134 East.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor or business. Stuyvesant 5328. S. Perrella.

OFFICES, $25 to $50; 30-story building. 110 West 40th St., Room 1203.

CORNER OFFICE, 12 windows, overlooking Bryant Park. 110 W. 40th St., Room 1203.

Desk room or part finely furnished office. 100 Broadway, Room 1305.

**Wanted for Business Purposes.**

Factory to lease, 20,000-30,000 square feet, 30 to 60 miles from N. Y.; plenty light, steam heat, good shipping facilities; 10 horsepower; 100 employes. A 66 Times.

## APARTMENTS TO LET.

**Furnished—East Side.**

10TH, (Washington Mews.)—Handsome studio apartment, four rooms, bath; now to October, $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $17 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

34TH, 62 EAST.—Nicely furnished 2 rooms, bath. Merritt, 9281 Murray Hill, before 6.

54TH, 111 EAST, (Near Park.)—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, $900. Plaza 8143.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Attractive 2 rooms and bath, completely furnished and with service. Apply Supt.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east-west side; best building; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION! — APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath; Summer rates, $10.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway; one room, bath, $8 up weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

TO SUBLET FOR THE SUMMER
Room and bath. Southern exposure. Also a suite of parlor, bedrooms and bath. Very attractive rate. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

**Furnished—West Side.**

13TH, 204½ WEST.—To sublet, for six weeks, small housekeeping apartment. Apply Chrate.

32D, 9 WEST.—2 rooms, bath, high class service. Steigelman, 2227 Madison Square.

89TH, 54 WEST.—Two sunny rooms, bath and kitchen; any one desiring a complete apartment on lease at $85 should call at once; references. See Supt.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 10 WEST.—Small kitchenette apartment, every possible convenience, bath, &c., $60-$65.

48TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large living room, alcove bedroom, kitchenette, bath; artistically furnished. Bryant 9719.

54TH, 29 WEST, (Near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome one and two room sunny suites; private baths.

55TH, 25 WEST.—Southern exposure, one room, bath, kitchenette, phone, $50; two rooms, bath, kitchenette, phone, $65.

55TH ST., (1,730 Broadway.)—Big, breezy, independent; two, three rooms, bath, kitchen.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly-monthly rates.

67TH, 1 WEST, (Duplex No. 315.)—Three rooms, ki chenette; cooking free. Manager.

69TH, 245 WEST.—$50-$80 up; 2, 3 room apartments; kitchenette; completely furnished; latest improvements; references necessary.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Two exceptionally large, beautiful rooms, kitchen, bath, completely furnished, electricity.

72D, 260 WEST.—Overlooking Drive and river; will let for the Summer months, lovely apartment, rooms and three baths; completely furnished and decorated in every detail.

91ST, 27 WEST.—One, two room apartments, high class; furnished; latest improvements; maid service; $25-$75; references necessary.

115TH, 210 WEST. (Hotel Cecil.)—2 rooms, with private bath, just vacated; attractive rates; full hotel service.

127TH ST., 600 WEST.—Beautiful apartment; living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen; all outside; rent till Oct. 1; spotless.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments.—Hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited; coolest and healthiest location in city.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$35, $45 $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concierge, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and L. It must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 618. 5th Av. bus stops at door. Weekly rates if desired.

BEST SELECTION OF FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS AND HOUSES; REDUCED SUMMER RENTALS. APPLY BERLOCK CO., 46 West 40th St. Telephone Bryant 7152.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (1 West 65th.)—Six rooms, elegantly furnished, all outside rooms, southern exposure; best references required; price $275 month; immediate possession. Apt. 8E or telephone Schuyler 5966.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Furnished two rooms, housekeeping suite. Telephone morning, 1,386 Academy, Extension 32.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (1 West 102d St.)—Attractive 8-room apartment, or will rent part; reasonable. McCann.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (near 100th St.)—Completely furnished apartments, 2 to 6 rooms; elevator and nonelevator; $30 to $60 month; also weekly rate; 10 per cent. reduction to soldiers and sailors' families. Tel. Academy 1647.

TWO rooms and bath, day and night elevator; maid service. Phone Mad. Square 3680.

**Unfurnished—East Side.**

17TH, 201 EAST.—Entire floor, three rooms; newly painted; two persons, $19.

57TH, EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Desirable two large rooms, kitchenette, bath, entire floor to lease; $1,000. Plaza 6148.

90TH, 62 EAST.—6, 7 rooms, elevator apartment, modern improvements, $48, $75.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d.)—3 elegant light rooms, all modern improvements.

## APARTMENTS TO LET.

**Unfurnished—West Side.**

167TH, 4 WEST, Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $90. Phone Chelsea 3196.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,500 to $4,400; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL, CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8900.

80TH, 161 WEST.—Large, light eight rooms, bath, electricity, modern improvements, $70.

120TH, 434 WEST.—Poinciana apartment to sublet; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900, (Corner 161st.)—5, 6, 7, 8, 9 rooms and 2 baths; elevator house; Hudson views. Inquire office.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS.

82d St., 250 West, (near Broadway.)—High-class apartments, 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths, $1,600 to $2,300.
LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 3830.

2,128 BROADWAY.
Two and three rooms, with bath, maid service; references required.

**Unfurnished—Brooklyn.**

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 137.—Two rooms, $35; one room, $25; hallroom, $10-$12; bath, heat, light; near subway.

## APARTMENTS WANTED.

**Furnished.**

Married couple want 3 to 5-room furnished apartment; good section; heights preferred; reference. Heller, 345 4th Av.

Immediately, 7 rooms, 2 baths, furnished, below 90th; $3,000 year. Vanderbilt 1450.

**Unfurnished.**

COUPLE, no children, wants four or five rooms, with kitchen, furnished or unfurnished; good location. S 163 Times.

Two or three rooms, bath, kitchenette; below 59th St.; not exceeding $50; for Oct. 1. W 66 Times.

## FURNISHED ROOMS.

**East Side.**

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.) — Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $6 weekly up; including elegant meals, $12 weekly; front room, with running water, $14 weekly; with bath, $17 weekly; refined women only. Hotel Rutledge.

46TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with plano; single room; references.

61ST, 27 EAST.—Large and small rooms; single or suite. Telephone Plaza 2328.

93D, 31 EAST.—Desirable large, small rooms; private house; select neighborhood; references.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, large, small; running water; music allowed.

MADISON AV., 640, (Apt. 7D.)—Beautifully furnished suite; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Large, handsome room, bath; one flight; gentleman; $11.

**West Side.**

9TH, 11 WEST.—Attractive, large, cool room, private bath, electricity; reference.

47TH, 48-50 WEST.—Large, cool rooms, private bath, out of town guests welcome.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Large room and bath, also unfurnished room; in quiet home.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also suite; gentlemen. Circle 1810.

56TH ST., 50 WEST.—Attractive, large front room; running water; all conveniences.

58TH ST., 40 WEST.
Attractively furnished rooms and suites. SUMMER RATES.

68TH, 66 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, ELECTRICITY, BATH, LAVATORY ADJOINING; REASONABLE.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Exceptional room, window seat, electricity, adjoining bath; also smaller; references.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Homelike, airy rooms, suites, entire floors; reasonable; gentlemen, business couple.

70TH, 22 WEST.—Beautiful, large second floor front room, running water, electricity.

71ST, 62 WEST. — LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

71ST, 30 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, NEWLY DECORATED ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; EXCLUSIVE HOUSE.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; running water; telephone; electricity; convenient location.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Splendid suite for two; every convenience; new, large basement room; private bath.

71ST, 29 WEST, (Near Park.)—Newly furnished rooms; baths; electricity; telephone; $8-$12.

71ST, 43 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; phone; electricity; running water; desirable location.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Large, airy, front room; business couple; $8; telephone.

72D ST., 301 WEST, (Corner West End Av.) —Non-housekeeping suites, large and small; also single rooms, with or without baths.

72D, 231 WEST. — Attractive large room, private bath; also small room; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; private baths; special Summer rates.

73D, 167 WEST.—Rooms, furnished; bath; continuous hot water; conveniences; near subway.

[illegible], 273 WEST.—Front room, two beds, running water, private house; telephone.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, private family; meals optional.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; Summer rates; references.

74TH, 3 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, private residence, select neighborhood; breakfast optional; ideal home for business people. Telephone Columbus 9001.

74TH, 5 WEST, (Near Park.)—Refined Holland family offers superior accommodations; large and small rooms; telephone, electricity; board optional.

74TH, 242 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite; also room and bath. Japanese service.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also medium; refined surroundings; references.

74TH, 113 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; best locality; electricity.

76TH, 126 WEST.—Large rooms, with or without bath; electricity and running water.

75TH, 149 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; suites with bath or single; electricity; $4, $6, $8, $12, $14.

75TH, 142 WEST.—Beautiful, large, medium rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; electricity; reasonable.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room, near bath, $8; single, $4.50; electricity; select residence.

76TH ST., N. E. Cor. West End Av.—Several large and small rooms; expertly furnished.

75TH, 55 WEST.—Newly furnished double, single rooms; baths, electricity; $1, $8, $14.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Pleasant front room; also small room; all conveniences; phone.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, large rooms; private baths; electricity; parquet floors; references.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select, beautiful front rooms, twin beds, bath, electricity.

76TH, 45 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, running water; private house; Summer rates.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Large, cool, front room, with bath, electricity, phone; convenient subway.

78TH, 303 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room, $5; back room, $7; gentlemen; references.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large rooms; twin beds; private baths; continuous hot water; electricity.

79TH ST., 307 WEST.—Absolutely first-class large and medium room; overlooking Hudson; 10th floor west.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large, small; private bath; conveniences; electricity; subway street. Schuyler 1946.

79TH ST., 212 WEST.—First-floor suite, private bath, furnished or unfurnished; also small rooms.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable; references.

80TH, (533 West End Av.)—Attractive, large, small rooms, electricity, bath, subway.

81ST, 27 WEST, (Overlooking Parks.)—Single, double, private baths; exceptional. Schuyler 1826.

82D, 20 WEST.—University Professor's home; large, cool rooms, electricity, near park; references.

82D, 24 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath, electricity; parlor floor; refined house; references.

82D, 48 WEST.—Large, small rooms and suite, single, grand piano, quiet, refined.

82D, 52 WEST.—Well furnished large room, electricity, every convenience, bath, $7.

83D, 44 WEST.—Sublet, attractively furnished room, private bath, until middle October; sacrifice.

86TH, 125 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated residence; rooms, with or without private bath; electricity; furnished or unfurnished; phone.

87TH, 201 WEST. — Attractively furnished cool outside rooms, single or en suite.

88TH ST., 355 WEST, (Droscam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms $5-$15; references.

93D, 265 WEST.—Large, cool room, four windows; electricity; running water; board optional.

## FURNISHED ROOMS.

**West Side.**

93D, 270 WEST.—Large, cool rooms, furnished, unfurnished; constant hot water. Telephone.

93D, 308 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room reasonable. Borgen.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Large front room, suitable couple, electricity, telephone, private house.

106TH, 288 WEST, (Off Broadway.)—Beautiful airy, newly furnished front room; modern elevator apartment; shower, &c. Apartment 18.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside, Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence suite, overlooking Hudson; double, single rooms; board optional; moderate.

110TH ST., (Broadway.)—Superior accommodations, refined private family; gentlemen. Cathedral 9088.

110TH, 214 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, high class apartment. Apartment 31.

115TH, 210 WEST.—Rooms, with private bath; attractive rates for month of August; full hotel service. Hotel Cecil.

136TH, 619 WEST, (Riverside.)—Southern exposure room; gentlemen; reasonable; select; references. Apt. 6.

BROADWAY, 2,612, (98th.)—Nicely furnished, adjoining bath; phone, elevator; gentlemen only; $5. 4R.

CENTRAL PARK, 86 W.—Beautiful room, facing Central Park, reasonable, 11th floor. Schuyler 5300.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (Cor, 80th.)—Two beautifully furnished rooms, overlooking Hudson; elegant house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61.—Attractive, large room; also small room; all conveniences.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, corner 104th St.—Hotel service, rooms $15-$25 weekly.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished rooms, twin beds, adjoining baths.

WEST END AV., 674.—Owner's residence, large front room for one gentleman.

## ROOMS WANTED.

**Furnished.**

YOUNG business woman desires furnished room, with home privileges, for self and soldier husband; Sept. 1; prefer location near 125th St. W 68 Times.

Man of middle age desires room, with private bath, city or immediate suburbs; exceptional references. X 318 Times Annex.

## BOARDERS WANTED.

**East Side.**

38TH, (307 Lexington Av.)—Desirable rooms, electricity, table board.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent table; private house; telephone.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $12 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

**West Side.**

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout, private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

16TH ST., 7 WEST.—Large, small room; excellent board; running water, electricity, telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms, private bath; refined, homelike; references.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large room; business couple or two gentlemen preferred; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; Winter reservation.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6300.

72D, 228 WEST. — Steam heat, electricity, elevator; table board; subway express; references.

72D, 267 WEST.—Large, cool, airy rooms, double, single; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms, private baths, switchboard; dining room; open Sept. 1.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; table guests; references.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Cool, large, small rooms, private bath; board optional; moderate.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Board and rooms; table board; references.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat, references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 68 WEST.—Rooms for business people; good home table; refined atmosphere.

86TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, all conveniences, excellent board; table guests accommodated.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Comfortable large, small room; choice meals; Winter reservations; references.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; electricity, modern conveniences; excellent board.

94TH, 147 WEST. — Desirable accommodations; double room; parlor dining room; telephone, electricity.

149TH, 544 WEST. (Audubon.)—Bright rooms; good board; $9 up. Audubon 2757.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

WEST END AVE, 524, (86th.)—Rooms, floors, suites, excellent table; Winter reservations; references.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th St.)—Couple; one flight; meals, bath, $30; single, $10.

## BOARD WANTED.

HOME requested for an old lady 82 years; private or private sanitarium; Staten Island preferred. A 237 Times Downtown.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**Westchester County.**

"Hopsin," 245 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon.—Delightful Summer home, four minutes from New Haven Station; adults only. P. 2625.

**Country Board Wanted.**

Wanted.—One large room and bath at Woodmere, Long Island, for man, wife and daughter six and a half years old; best references. N 263 Times Annex.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, 7 years' experience, capable managing office, controlling accounts, trial balances, desires position where work and ability will be appreciated; salary $30. S 139 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' experience controlling accounts, trial balance; familiar checking credits, office details; will NOT work Saturdays; $20. S 17 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ten years' experience, desires executive position; excellent references.. B. K., 162 Times.

BOOKKEEPER; 4 years' experience, trial balance, controls; accountant's reference; $20. A 244 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, stenographer and typist. Miss Leinwand, 58 East 118th.

CASHIER-BOOKKEEPER, several years' experience in piano house, executive ability, capable and willing worker, desires position of trust. G 309 Times Downtown.

NURSE, trained, registered, competent, reliable, has knowledge typewriting, stenography, desires position doctor's office. Miriam Gottesman, 350 East 119th.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, double entry bookkeeper; six years' engineering experience; references. N 326 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMAN.—Young lady wishes a position as inside saleswoman with manufacturing concern; can assist on books. M. W., Box 225 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, high-class stenographer, legal, technical experience, thoroughly capable, wishes to connect with responsible concern. G 363 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, bright beginner, good training, desires position; $9 to start. M. K., 115 East Houston St. Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; knowledge office work; willing, accurate worker; $16. N 330 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience, rapid worker, references, $15. N 314 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, some knowledge of bookkeeping; experienced; $15. S. W., 110 Suffolk St., City.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST. Christian, 17, willing worker, uptown position. Mitchell, 756 Westchester Av.

STENOGRAPHER, some knowledge of bookkee

# BRONX

Residents in the Bronx seeking situations or offering board and apartments may hand in advertisements to the following advertising agents: 2914 Third Av., 565 East 169th St., 738 East 180th St., 532 East 180th St., 964 East 180th St., 181st St. and Aqueduct Av.

## HELP WANTED—Female.

COST CLERK.—Good opportunity in a high grade manufacturing concern for an experienced young woman; permanent position with advancement; state age, experience, references, and salary expected; location, Connecticut. X 364 Times Annex.

COMPTOMETER operator wanted, in accounting department of a large mercantile house; state age, experience and salary expected. H 249 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER, silk and serge dresses for street wear. Nemolter & Berger, 11 West 32d.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.
We need a number of experienced operators for permanent position with large electrical corporation; good opportunities for advancement. Address, stating age, experience, and salary desired, A. H. C., 463 West St., New York City.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS for high-class apartment house. Apply to Superintendent, 611 West 114th St.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS for high-class apartment house. Apply to Superintendent, 562 West 164th St.

EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

Automatic telegraphy is a desirable occupation open to intelligent young women between 16 and 25 years of age. The training period is from six to ten weeks, during which students receive a weekly salary with regular increases about every two months on merit during first year and further increase in position and salary thereafter. Rapid advancement. Semi-annual bonus. Apply in person only between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., Room 1702, 24 Walker St., (one block west of Broadway, two blocks south of Canal.)

THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

FILE CLERK.—Accurate; see business-getting possibilities in follow up of correspondence, classify catalogues, material for suggestions, &c.; handle card indexes; must be time saver for expanding business; position worth developing; state age, experience, initial salary desired, education, working ideas on filing. Medical Books, S 138 Times.

FILE CLERK, able to install and maintain Dewey or decimal filing system in downtown export house; experience with commercial filing necessary; state salary, age, and experience, giving references. K 206 Times Downtown.

GIRLS!
WE NEED YOUR HELP!
GIRLS!
We need girls (not under 18 years) who have a knowledge of chemistry or physics.
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES preferred,
to work in shop making scientific apparatus for Government use. We pay beginners 25 cents per hour; those who show ability are raised within 60 days and earn from
$15 TO $18 PER WEEK
OF 48 HOURS.
HALF DAY SATURDAY.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN.
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY
requires 100 packers, 50 labelers, and 100 utility helpers for packing and manufacturing departments; experience not necessary; splendid opportunity for advancement; permanent positions; good pay. Apply Employment Office, all day, 85 10th Av. at 15 h St.

GIRL wanted in office of publishing company, do addressing, fold circulars, and make herself generally useful; salary $8. Address "Rapid," P. O. Box 654, City Hall Station, New York City.

GIRL for general housework, small family. Apply 523 West 112th St., Apartment 31. Telephone Morningside 82.

GIRL, over 16, in showroom of children's millinery house; $8 to start. Apply after 9 A. M. L. Steinthal & Bro., 906 Broadway.
HENRY HESSE,
899 SIXTH AV., 24TH-25TH STS.,
REQUIRES
ART NEEDLEWORK, WORSTED KNIT GOODS AND KNIT UNDERWEAR SALESWOMEN WHO UNDERSTAND THESE DEPARTMENTS. CALL 9-12 O'CLOCK.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined, young or middle-aged woman as working housekeeper; capable relieve mother practically all housework in new home; small family; must be good, simple cook, pleasant disposition, and take interest in home; pleasant surroundings, pleasant room, private bath, considerate treatment, permanent position in good Christian home at good wages for right person. Write Mrs. John G. Beck, Glen Rock, N. J., or call Ridgewood 368, for appointment.

LADIES, $12 PER WEEK AND BONUS.
We want thirty saleslad1es at once to sell toilet articles in city and nearby towns; no experience necessary; easy, pleasant work. Apply, 10-12 A. M., at our office, 24 Alabama Av., Brooklyn. W. & F. Walker.

LEDGER CLERK.—Splendid opportunity for thoroughly experienced clerk; permanent position with advancement; state age, experience, reference, and salary expected. Wholesale, A 8 Times.

MILLINERS, THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO WORKING ON HATS OF HIGHEST GRADE.
WM. ROSENBLUM CO.,
7 EAST 37TH ST.

MILLINERS AND IMPROVERS.—FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS AND IMPROVERS. APPLY AT MILLINERY WORKROOM, 6TH FLOOR.

MILLINERY.—MODEL FOR SHOW ROOM; MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND PRESENT GOOD APPEARANCE. STEADY POSITION AND EXCELLENT SALARY. POKRESS HAT CO., 8 EAST 37TH.

MILLINERS,
IMPROVERS,
APPRENTICES,
STOCK GIRLS.
ROTH & CARNEGIE,
251 WEST 86TH ST.

MILLINERS.—Experienced milliners wanted. La Tour, 32 West 58th.

MODELS.
ATTRACTIVE MILLINERY
Models Wanted.
JOSEPH,
632 FIFTH AVENUE.

MODELS.
Sample Models, Size 36.
Long season.
JOSEPH,
632 FIFTH AV.

NURSE OR ATTENDANT who has had experience in a State hospital for insane for work in a sanitarium out of the city; pay $30 a month. Call for personal interview at 148 East 28th St., today, at 8 P. M.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, American, accurate at figures, good penman; steady position for reliable girl; salary $12. K 284 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Max Schwarz requires the services of an experienced office assistant. Apply 954 6d Av., near 57th St.

OPERATOR.—Girl wanted on Bonnas embroidery and beading machine; steady year-round position in Nashville, Tenn. Apply by mail to Maurice Weinberger, care McAlpin Hotel, New York.

OPERATORS, EXPERIENCED CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES; LEARNERS TAKEN; PAID WHILE LEARNING. KRAUSKOPF, 113 EAST 27TH, SIXTH FLOOR.

STENOGRAPHERS.

EXPERIENCED, WILLING; CHRISTIAN FIRM; SALARY ABOUT $18; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY; APPLY 10 A. M.

BOSCH MAGNETO CO.,
223 WEST 46TH ST.

STENOGRAPHERS.
We need a number of competent, well educated young women for permanent positions with large electrical corporation. Address, stating age, experience, and salary desired, A. H. C., 463 West St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER
WITH 2 OR 3 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
SALARY $18.
BIJUR MOTOR APPLIANCE CO.,
GARDEN AND 15TH ST.,
TERMINAL BUILDING A,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—CONSCIENTIOUS AND RAPID STENOGRAPHER CAN OBTAIN PERMANENT POSITION WITH LARGE MANUFACTURING FIRM; ONE FAMILIAR WITH DICTAPHONE PREFERRED. ADDRESS, STATING SALARY DESIRED, K 280 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—A large concern dealing in iron and steel products has an opening for a stenographer; excellent opportunity for bright girl with high school education; moderate salary to start; state age, education, experience, salary expected. K 241 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good position open for experienced young lady; the work consists largely of dictation in the offices of a large manufacturing concern; state age, experience, references, and salary expected; location, Connecticut. X 365 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHERS and typists instructed without charge in the use of the Ediphone, Edison's latest dictating machine; positions secured without cost. Thos. A. Edison, 114 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, high school graduate, Christian concern, for office of large industrial concern in Brooklyn; write giving experience and salary. W. E., 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — COMPETENT BEGINNER; STATE SCHOOLING, SALARY; ADVANCEMENT ACCORDING TO ABILITY. OPPORTUNITY, K 181 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER,
young lady, active, intelligent, who can produce results; knowledge of bookkeeping if possible; no beginners need apply. Reliance Metal Spinning Co., 160 John St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—RAPID, ACCURATE; STATE EXPERIENCE, SALARY; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. K 180 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good permanent position, interesting manufacturing industry; references; salary determined by ability. Mr. Drake, Marlin-Rockwell, 143d St. and Southern Blvd.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school and general education; good knowledge of English and accurate; will start for $15 if chance for advancement. Initiative, 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, efficient, and neat, with commercial experience; good salary, with chance for advancement. Apply Universal Trading Co., 220 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; knowledge of bookkeeping desirable; permanent position; good opportunity. X 323 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER,
experienced wholesale grocery.
JOHN S. SILLS & SON,
NORTH RIVER AND 37TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER, accurate and rapid, wanted in broker's office; state experience, age, education, salary desired, and full particulars. Box 37th City Hall Post Office.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.
RAPID ADVANCEMENT TO A CAPABLE AND WILLING WORKER. CALL DOUBLESSE MFG. CO., INC., 156 5TH AV.

STENOGRAPHER, willing to learn bookkeeping $12. Telephone 1386 Plaza. Braunsdorf, 430 East 53d.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, at least two years' experience; salary to start $14. Military Art Novelty Co., 137 East 25th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent to assist in office. Call Monday morning, after 8:30. J. T. Asch Sons, 133 West 21st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, intelligent young lady; state experience and salary. B. S., 218 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; good salary. Apply Safety Machinery Corp., 10 West 28d St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, also billing by longhand; temporary position. Hauser & Weil, 142 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; call Monday morning; good salary. Orchard, 405 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good education essential. 51 Chambers St., Room 904.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced only; $15. 360 Broadway, room 314.

STOCK LEDGER CLERK.—Excellent opportunity for thoroughly experienced young woman; permanent position with advancement; state age, experience, references, and salary expected; location, Connecticut. X 363 Times Annex.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and office assistant; one who can use typewriter preferred. Louis A. Silk, 142 5th Av.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS for high-class apartment house. Apply to Superintendent, 503 West 121st St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, $55 per month; experience necessary. Hotel Rutledge, 30th St. and Lexington Av.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR wanted, experienced. Call 8 A. M., St. Francis Hotel, 124 West 47th.

TRACERS
of complaints; those familiar with department store system, at Wanamaker's. Apply Employment Office.

TRIMMER and bowmaker; one who is capable of taking complete charge of finishing department of a teagown house; good pay to right party. Call all week. M. Galpeer, 116 East 27th.

TYPISTS.
We need a number of rapid, accurate typists for permanent positions with large electrical corporation. Address, stating age, experience, and salary desired, A. H. C., 463 West St., New York City.

TYPIST, bill clerk, Elliot-Fisher operator preferred; must be able to figure simple fractions; permanent; state salary. Reible, 276 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Max Schwarz requires the services of an experienced typist. Apply 954 3d Av., near 57th St.

TYPISTS, experienced on Underwood machine; straight copy work. Apply by letter, Crane Co., 490 Cherry St.

TYPIST wanted; Oliver machine; advancement. Call Educator's Ass'n 308 5th Av.

WOMEN, capable, to take entire charge of day nursery; must understand babies, formulas, supervise assistants, possess initiative and executive ability; give reference, expereince; state salary desired. A 109 Times.

YOUNG LADY, some knowedge of typewriting, useful in factory office. Maas, 115 University Place.

YOUNG WOMAN.—DO NOT WANT A STENOGRAPHER, BUT A BRIGHT, ENERGETIC YOUNG WOMAN, WITH INITIATIVE AND ABILITY, WHO CAN DO STENOGRAPHY GOOD SALARY TO BEGIN; ADVANCEMENT LIMITED ONLY BY THE INDIVIDUAL. B. A., 284 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

### Instruction.

ATTENTION—FILING COURSE.
Filing course, $10. Why pay more? Capt. O'Brien School, 112 East 23d.

## HELP WANTED—Female.

### Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CREDIT OFFICE ASSISTANTS! Double your salary; personal evening training, practical bookkeeping, credit investigation; moderate rates; write for Prospectus A. Edward Levi, Room 619, 200 5th Av.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; references required; open all Summer.

$12
Monday, Night School, pays for Summer Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; Positions. Day School $15. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 58th St., near 5th Av.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 28d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction; Summer terms.
35 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

### Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS. — GOOD, PERMANENT POSITIONS FOR CAPABLE WORKERS, PAYING FROM $12 TO $20. CLERICAL WORKERS, $12 TO START. SPLENDID OPENINGS DAILY. FLORENCE BLOCH AGENCY, 47 WEST 42D.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$25; also bookkeepers, typists, office assistants, switchboard operator; exceptional good opportunities now. No registration fee. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

HODGES-BROWN EXCHANGE.
Stenographers, $18-25; beginners, $12-$15; strictly high-class positions. 99 Nassau. Free registration. 1,457 B'way.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, Typists, Clericals, $10-$35. Rose Webber Agency, 1,009 Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS; POSITIONS PAYING FROM $12-$25; IMMEDIATELY. FULTON AGENCY, 480 4TH AV., 93 NASSAU.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$20; typists, $15-$18; immediate employment. Stenographers' Bureau, 158 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.
A LARGE AND OLD-ESTABLISHED CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY SEEKS THE SERVICES OF A CHIEF ACCOUNTANT; APPLICANTS MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND POSSESS THE HIGHEST QUALIFICATIONS; APPLICATIONS WILL BE TREATED IN CONFIDENCE AND MUST SET FORTH IN DETAIL EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS, ALSO STATE AGE AND SALARY DESIRED. K 269 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper; young man for auditing department of large publishing organization; permanent position, with opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. X 343 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANTS wanted; must be experienced, opening for a junior and senior with firm of certified public accountants; steady work. Call, with references, Monday, before 11 A. M., 51 Chambers St., Room 504.

ASSISTANT OFFICE MANAGER; excellent oppor unity for a man of wide experience in up-to-d te office methods; preferably one who has had some experience in the textile industry; state age, references, previous experience, and s lary expected; location, Connecticut. X 367 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT TO BOOKKEEPER.—Brooklyn office of industrial concern; bright young man also for general office work; good prospects; Christian firm. C. S., 202 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT, order department, experienced in steam supplies. Apply in writing, Crane Co., 490 Cherry St.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS, first-class, wanted at once. The Auto Service Company, 225 John St., Bridgeport, Conn.

BACK
UP
OUR
BOYS!

THEY need war material, and we are producing it. If you are not already engaged on Government work and can fill one of the following positions, CALL AT ONCE!

APPRENTICES, (boys.)
ARMATURE WINDERS.
COAL PASSERS.
FIREMEN.
INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
LATHE HANDS, (night work.)
MILLING MACHINE HANDS.
CYLINDRICAL GRINDER, experienced on No. 2 Browne-Sharpe Universal Grinder.
MILLWRIGHTS.
PACKERS, (hardware experience.)
WATCHMEN, (day and night.)
SWITCHBOARD WIREMAN, able to read blue prints and solder.
TINSMITH.
TOOLMAKERS.
SHOP ORDER LAY OUT ANALYZERS; must be able to read blue prints.
TOOL DESIGNERS.
MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.
CARPENTERS.

IF ALREADY ENGAGED ON GOVERNMENT WORK, STAY WHERE YOU ARE.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT OPEN 8-5.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 Bethune St.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BELTMAN AND OILERS.
MUST BE CITIZENS.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

BOOKKEEPER
wanted for manufacturing concern in Bronx; good chance for advancement; state previous and present employment and duties in detail; also age, nationality and salary expected, and whether draft exempt; all information will be treated confidential. W. T., 302 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; competent man in large insurance agency; state age, experience, and salary wanted. Insurance, Box 31, Station G, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced ledger clerk for general office work; good opportunity for advancement; state experience and salary. X 322 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, auction house. Apply by letter, stating references and qualifications, National Ladies Specialty Corp., 13 Lispenard St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, who can use Oliver typewriter. Apply, stating references, salary expected, to Dyers & Cleaners, 204 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS.—Large insurance company; state experience and salary. N 340 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, student, to assist accountant; state salary and experience. K 294 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office of publishing company to make himself useful in mailing department; salary $9. Address Steady, P. O. Box 654, City Hall Station, New York City.

BOY.—Intelligent, good appearance; office of manufacturing concern offering real opportunity.. 485 Washington St. near Canal.

BOY wanted in export commission house; chance for advancement; state age, salary, and references. K 292 Times Downtown.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS.
Must be 16 years of age; for messenger or mail service; good opportunity for advancement; in electrical business.
MINIMUM SALARY, $9.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

CHAUFFEUR for Ford delivery truck; one with department store experience preferred; must be able to furnish bond. Apply, with reference, I. Miller, 1,554 Broadway.

CHEMIST wanted for large analytical and industrial laboratory, specialising in paper, textiles, and metals; experience desirable, but not essential; state age, education, experience, draft liabilities, and initial salary desired. Address Emerson Laboratory, 145 Chestnut St., Springfield, Mass.

CHOCOLATE ROASTERS.—A number of men experienced on roasters, presses and tempering kettles, and moulding of chocolates. Address L. L. W., P. O. Box 290, New York City.

CLERICAL position; must be draft exempt; good position and wages for right man. Apply Hotel Cecil, 210 West 118th.

CLERK.
Young man with some experience on payroll work for factory office; 52 hours; half day Saturday all year. Call Ansonia Clock Co., 7th Av. and 12th St., Brooklyn.

CLERK in order department of a large mercantile house; must be draft exempt; good opportunity for right man; state age, business experience, and salary expected. H 248 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—With reliable, old-established pawnbroker; good position for willing man; work comparatively easy; reference required. R 552 Times Harlem.

CLERK in paper house; splendid chance for good man; satisfactory salary. R 560 Times Harlem.

CLERK for a large manufacturing corporation; experienced in compiling transportation records and statistics; state age and salary expected. X 342 Times Annex.

CLERK,
order and cost department, 52 hours a week, half-day Saturday all year. Call Ansonia Cloak Co., 7th Av. and 12th St., Brooklyn.

CLOTHING EXAMINER and stock clerk in wholesale clothing house; not required to work Saturdays; an excellent opportunity if you make good; if not experienced in the line, please do not apply. Call before noon, Broadway Bargain House, 676 Broadway.

COPPERSMITHS.—Experienced on marine work. Call 402 West St.

COST ACCOUNTANT; must be quick and accurate at figures, have high school education, and understand the rudiments of bookkeeping; state age, experience, and salary expected; location, Connecticut. X 366 Times Annex.

COST ACCOUNTANT MANAGER.
FACTORY EMPLOYING 2,500 MEN REQUIRES EXPERIENCED MANAGER, CAPABLE OF HANDLING DEPARTMENT WITH OVER 50,000 CLASSIFIED PARTS; APPLICANTS MUST HAVE THOROUGH PRACTICAL AND TECHNICAL COST ACCOUNTING TRAINING AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY; HIGHEST REFERENCES REQUIRED; STATE AGE, AND PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE. R. R., 280 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COST CLERK, experienced, wanted by large manufacturing concern; one familiar with textile cost work preferred, who can act as assistant to office manager; an unusual opportunity. Apply in writing, stating age, experience, salary expected, and references. X 368 Times Annex.

DIE SINKERS wanted; three first class on Government work; pleasant location and good wages. Endicott Forging and Mfg. Co., Endicott, N. Y.

DESIGNER wanted on house dresses. L. Hirsch & Son, 220 Varet St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMEN.
EXPERIENCED MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN TO WORK ON SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION MACHINERY; MUST BE AMERICAN CITIZENS.
WRITE OR CALL, 8 A. M. TO 4 P. M., EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, 14TH AND WASHINGTON STS., HOBOKEN,
opposite 23d St. Ferry.

DRAFTSMEN
wanted; experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRICAL CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

DRAFTSMAN, MECHANICAL, FIRST CLASS, LAYOUT MEN AND CHECKERS; PERMANENT POSITION, PLEASANT WORKING CONDITIONS, GOOD PAY FOR RIGHT MEN; GOVERNMENT WORK. APPLY OR WRITE CURTIS ENGINEERING CORP., GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical, with experience on light machinery; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. S 59 Times.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER
wanted at once; one who is accustomed to hiring men for the woodworking and metal trade; state experience, age, and salary expected to Manager, Box 239 Times Downtown.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS for high-class apartment house. Apply to Superintendent, 411 West 114th St.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS for high-class apartment house. Apply to Superintendent, 562 West 164th St.

EXCEPTIONAL MEN, JUNIOR PRODUCTION ENGINEERS; MEN TECHNICALLY TRAINED AND EXPERIENCED. MEN IN PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION WORK for Government plant in New York City; splendid opportunity for exceptional men who are willing to work; keen, observing, and analytic. Call at Gas Defense Plant, Jackson Av., Long Island City, between 10 and 12 A. M., or 2 and 4 P. M. Inquire for Mr. W. J. Kibby.

FOREMAN
CHILDREN'S DRESS FACTORY; MUST KNOW GOOD SERGE LINE THOROUGHLY; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN; LARGE CONCERN. WRITE, STATING REFERENCE AND EXPERIENCE, BOX A 239 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FOREMAN and Superintendent, thoroughly experienced, required for progressive suspender and garter business. X 345 Times Annex.

FURNITURE SALESMAN.—Opening for high-class man. Apply in person or by letter, stating experience and salary wanted. Nagell Furniture Co., 623 West 181st.

GAUGE AND TOOL MAKERS.
First-class men only, for our Edgewater, N. J., plant; high wages, steady work; steamers leave West 95th St. Dock, New York. American Can Co.

GLASS PAINTER.—Excellent position. Pike Stained Glass Co., call or write H. J. Butler 33 West 42d St.

HOUSEMEN wanted; hotel Chatham. Apply to Housekeeper, 48th St. and Vanderbilt Av.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
TOOLMAKERS.
78 CENTS PER HOUR.
Expert instrument and tool makers, with thorough knowledge of their business, will receive the above rate to start; Government work; 48-hour week; anything over that, overtime.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOOKKEEPER
wanted for manufacturing concern in Bronx; good chance for advancement; state previous and present employment and duties in detail; also age, nationality and salary expected, and whether draft exempt; all information will be treated confidential. W. T., 302 Times Bronx.

JUNIOR PRODUCTION ENGINEERS WANTED; MEN TECHNICALLY TRAINED, AND EXPERIENCED MEN, IN PERSONNEL OR ORGANIZATION WORK, for Government plant in New York City; splendid opportunity for exceptional men who are willing to work, keen, observing, and analytic. Call at the Gas Defense Plant, Jackson Av., Long Isl nd City, between 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M. Inquire for Mr. W J Kibby.

LABORERS wanted in shipyard. Howard E. Wheeler, 2,280 Cropsey Av., Brooklyn.

LATHE HANDS.—Experienced on marine work; nights, 76 cents an hour; plenty overtime. Call Monday night after 7 P. M., and all week evenings, 402 West St.

LEARN ELECTRICAL WIRING AND TESTING.
Young men between the ages of 17 and 20 are afforded an opportunity to learn the electrical wiring and testing trade; positions are permanent; good salaries to start with; advancement according to ability; grammar school graduates preferred. Apply by mail, S 250 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK.—Splendid opportunity for thoroughly experienced clerk; permanent position, with advancement; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. Wholesale, D 89 Times.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

LINOTYPE OPERATOR wanted, high class who is also hand compositor and capable as foreman of small high-class composing room; want man who wishes to live in live Southern city for permanent position; good salary; 48 hours; non-union. Queen City Printing Co., Charlotte, N. C.

MACHINE REPAIR MEN.—Require two good men immediately; steady employment; ideal conditions; good pay. General Optical Co., Washington St., Mt. Vernon.

MACHINIST,
DEMONSTRATORS,
FAMILIAR WITH DEMONSTRATING THE SET UP AND OPERATION OF THE FOLLOWING MACHINES:
WARNER & SWASEY,
POTTER & JOHNSON,
TURRET LATHES,
CRANK SHAFT GRINDERS,
CRANK SHAFT TURNING,
ACME SCREW,
FOX LATHES,
JONES & LAMSON,
MOTOR ASSEMBLER, (EXPERT;)
also
GLEASON GEAR CUTTER.
MACHINIST
WANTED AT ONCE.
GISHOLT OPERATORS,
GRIDLEY AUTOMATIC OPERATORS,
CRANK SHAFT GRINDERS;
also
TOOLROOM BLACKSMITH.
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT
OPEN SUNDAY 9 A. M. TO 2 P. M.
WEEK DAYS ALL DAY.
WRIGHT-MARTIN
AIRCRAFT CORPORATION,
BORDEN AND SPARR AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.
Take Queensboro subway from Grand Central Station, New York City, to Jackson Av. Station; 8 minutes to plant.

MACHINISTS,
LATHE HANDS;
MUST UNDERSTAND
BLUE PRINTS, MICROMETERS.
MUST BE CITIZENS.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

MACHINISTS.
First-class all around shop and repair men for our Edgewater, N. J., plant; high wages, steady work; steamers leave West 95th St. Dock, New York. American Can Co.

MACHINIST.
Specialist on fine apparatus; man having had experience in tool and model making; splendid opportunity; Government work; state age, experience, and salary expected F. K., 117 Times.

MAN, above draft age, experienced in handling small machine parts or hardware; must know the value of courtesy in contact with customers; the right man will make this a position worth while. F. Osann, 245 7th Av.

MAN, must be exempt from draft, experienced in the packing of merchandise, in a shipping department of manufacturing concern; a loyal citizen; state experience and salary expected; highest references required. Address H 252 Times Downtown.

MAN familiar with construction tools and equipment to handle store room. Wire P. F. Lafferty, the Babcock & Wilcox Co., Barberton, Ohio.

MAN.—Sage, Allen & Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn., want an experienced man for making, measuring, and hanging shades; good pay and permanent position.

MAN wanted in furniture store to make himself generally useful and also act as salesman; salary $18. R. S., 29 Times Bronx.

MAN wanted with knowledge of mill supply business for inside work. Address T 328 Times Downtown.

MATERIAL EXPEDITOR.—Experienced; capable of taking charge of office. Wire P. F. Lafferty, the Babcock & Wilcox Co., Barberton, Ohio.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER or master mechanic for chemist plant in New York; only men who are able to handle men and job need apply; all kinds of installation and repair; good references necessary expected. Address Engineer, Box 48, Long Island City.

MEN wanted for general work in large warehouse, handling electric material; good salary. See E. S. Bruce, 627 Greenwich St.

MILLWRIGHTS.
Experienced men only; steady employment and good working conditions.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

MODEL.—Men's wholesale clothing house; must be size 37; salary $15. Apply Heidleberg & Wolf, 644 Broadway.

NECKWEAR.
EXPERIENCED MAN TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF SILK IN CUTTING DEPARTMENT IN A LARGE MEN'S NECKWEAR HOUSE; ONLY THOSE WHO ARE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN EXAMINING AND MEASURING SILKS AND FILLING ORDERS NEED APPLY; MUST HAVE FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES AND BE DRAFT EXEMPT.
I. ISAAC & CO.,
880 BROADWAY.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
BRAKEMEN AND FIREMEN.
Apply Employment Car,
132 St., Willis Av., Bronx.

OFFICE BOY AND MAILING CLERK; must be neat in appearance, able to put out good mail and make himself generally useful; state age and experience; salary $40 per month. N 241 Times Downtown.

OPTICIANS for precision work; men thoroughly familiar with test glass work can obtain steady position on Government work, with good pay and ideal working conditions; if you are now on Government work do not reply. C. W., 308 Times Down own.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, TEN HIGH-CLASS SALESMEN TO MARKET WELL-ADVERTISED FOOD PRODUCT; GOOD STARTING SALARY, WITH INCREASE TO PRODUCERS; EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE NOT NECESSARY; THIS WORK REQUIRES MEN OF INTELLIGENCE. APPLY DOUGLAS CO., 15 PARK ROW.

SALESMEN FOR HIGH GRADE PROPOSITION TO INTERVIEW IN WAR WORKERS' HOMES; SALARY AND COMMISSION. S 160 TIMES.

SALESMEN—RETAIL CLOTHING, to manage credit clothing store for large retail concern operating more than 100 popular stores, for responsible out-of-town position. ADELBERG & BERMAN, INC., 311 6TH AV.

SALESMEN of good appearance to sell Goodyear truck tires; experience not necessary; our men make from $75 to $150 per week; drawing account against commission; big field. Call A. M., Commercial Car Tire Co., 1860 Avenue A, near 72d St.

SALESMAN. — Experienced city salesman wanted to sell misses' and ladies' coats, only on commission basis; ask for interview by letter. Goldsheim Bros. & Bruckner, 31 West 21st St.

SALESMAN wanted to handle a complete line men's, boys', and children's headwear; local or out of town; good opportunity for right party; commission or salary. A 179 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced in selling photographic supplies and accustomed to waiting on best retail trade. Call Herbert & Huesgen Co., 18 East 42d.

SALESMAN, experienced, to cover local territory, wholesale hardware; commission basis. Call Mastack Hardware Co., 82 Warren St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced city salesman to sell corset covers; salary and commission. Globe Underwear Co., 106 East 19th St.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK, one thoroughly experienced, to take charge in large department handling domestic and foreign shipments; excellent opportunity for active man; state experience and salary. S. S., 392 Times Harlem.

SHIPPING CLERK by leading hardwood flooring company; must be energetic; experienced preferred. Ritter Flooring Corporation, 2,568 Park Av.

SHIPPING CLERK.—One who has had experience in building and sheet metal materials. A 155 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK ASSISTANT.—Make himself generally useful. Louis A. Silk, 142 5th Av.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, references required. Empire Waist Co., 189 Spring St.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

SOLICITORS, experienced magazine and newspaper, wanted to represent a new periodical edited by Dr. Frank Crane; fine opportunity for right person; big seller; liberal commission. Call 6th floor, 56 West 45th St.

SPANISH-ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT wanted in export and import office; must have thorough knowledge of both languages and have experience as correspondent. Address, stating full particulars, H 266 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED OF METAL STAMPING WORKS WHO HAS HAD THOROUGH EXPERIENCE IN HANDLING A LARGE ORGANIZATION ON WORK REQUIRING ACCURACY; MUST BE A GOOD ORGANIZER AND ABLE TO SPEED UP PRODUCTION; LOCATION BRIDGEPORT, CONN. ADDRESS ROOM 3047, 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, GIVING AGE, PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS for high-class apartment house. Apply to Superintendent, 503 West 121st St.

THE STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
BRUNSWICK AVENUE,
ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Require the following help:
First-class tool and die makers on day and night shifts.
Must be American citizens.

TOOLMAKERS,
INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
TOOLMAKER,
Expert instrument and toolmakers, with thorough knowledge of their business, will receive the above rate to start; Government work; 48-hour week; anything over that overtime.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

TOOLMAKER experienced on thread gauge; capable of taking charge; Government work; good salary. Telephone Cortlandt 1816. J. Bulova Co., 2 John St.

TOOLMAKERS for Government gauge work; good salary and bonus. Telephone Cortlandt 1816. J. Bulova Co., 2 John St.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS FOR STEADY EMPLOYMENT WITH UP-TO-DATE WAGES WANTED AT ONCE; APPLICATIONS OF ONLY FIRST-RATE MEN CAN BE FILLED IN PERSON ONLY. EISEMANN MAGNETO CO., 68, 33D ST., BROOKLYN, 4TH FLOOR.

TOOL WORKERS.—Old established company at Niagara Falls, N. Y., need couple of good men used to tool work and operating eyelet machinery; steady work years to come. Address Confidential, Drawer B, Falls Station, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

TOOLMAKERS WANTED; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. L. S. E. CO., INC., 214 TAAFFE PLACE, BROOKLYN.

WANTED,
STATION MEN AND TRAINMEN,
AGES 21 TO 55,
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS,
INTERBOROUGH RAPID
TRANSIT CO.
APPLY
ROOM 1238, 165 BROADWAY,
9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. DAILY

# MANY CHANGES DUE IN STATE SENATE

### One-third of Present Membership Will Be Out of Running Before Primaries.

### BOTH LEADERS ARE TO GO

**Brown, Republican, Is to Practice Law, and Wagner, Democrat, to Run for Supreme Court Justice.**

There are indications that greater changes in the personnel of the State Senate will be brought about at the coming election than have resulted from any other election in recent years. Fully one-third of the present membership will be out of the running before the primaries have been held. The result of the election itself is likely to make the proportion of new faces in the next Senate even larger.

Senate Leader Elon R. Brown and Senator Robert F. Wagner, leader of the Democratic minority, have decided not to seek re-election. Senator Brown will resume the practice of law in Watertown. Senator Wagner has been designated as a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court.

With the retirement of Senator Thomas H. Cullen of Kings, whose Senate district was carved to pieces in the recent Republican gerrymander to seek election to Congress, the Nestor of the Senate will be missing at Albany. Senator Cullen has served since 1899 and before that sat for some years in the Assembly. He has not made many speeches, but few members of the Senate have shown as much knowledge of parliamentary proceedings and Senate rules as he has acquired during his long years of service, and his influence in the upper house has measured far above what a member of the minority generally finds himself in a position to exercise. While the Democrats were in power he made a good record as Chairman of the Senate Cities Committee.

Among New York City members who will not return to the Senate are Cortland Nicoll, Republican, who has taken up service with the Army Intelligence Department in France, following the example of his predecessor, Senator Ogden L. Mills, who entered before his term was half over to go into the military service abroad. Senator August E. Fahrenkopf of Queens, who has served only one year in the Senate, has become candidate for County Clerk of Queens. William J. Heffernan of Kings resigned from the Senate while the session was in progress to become Deputy County Clerk of Kings at a higher salary than the Senatorship yielded. Alfred J. Gilchrist, Republican, also of Kings, has been designated for a Republican nomination for County Judge in Kings. Senator George Cromwell of the Richmond-Rockland district has wearied of his Senate duties after serving two terms and announces that he will not in any circumstances be a candidate for renomination.

Of up-State members Senator George A. Slater of Westchester will be a candidate for County Judge this Fall. Senator James A. Towner of Putnam is facing a fight in the primaries which may keep him out of the next Senate. Senator George H. Whitney of Saratoga, who has been one of Governor Whitman's stanch supporters in the upper house, is a victim of the Republican gerrymander undertaken by the present Senate. He has been thrown into the same district with Senator James W. Yelverton of Schenectady, who is a candidate for renomination and is likely to get the support of his own county, while Senator Whitney faces a stiff fight in his home county from the faction of the Republican organization headed by ex-State Senator Edgar Truman Brackett.

Senator James A. Emerson of Warren, who has sat in the Senate since 1907 and once came near making a speech, will have a fight on his hands, too, which renders his return a matter of uncertainty. Two Senate members from the Southern Tier will be missing in the next Senate. Senator William H. Hill of Broome is making a fight for election to Congress from his district. Senator Morris Halliday from Tompkins resigned from the Senate during the last session to enter the aviation service.

Senator George F. Argetsinger of Monroe, one of the most influential members of the present Senate, has announced that he will not seek a renomination, as he has volunteered for service with the Red Cross. Senator Charles B. Newton of Livingston had already announced that he would not seek reelection, and was preparing to become a candidate for Supreme Court Justice in his district, when suddenly he changed his mind and became a candidate for nomination for Attorney General on the Whitman primary ticket.

Senator Samuel J. Ramsperger, Democrat, of Erie, who has occupied his present seat since 1899 and is known as the "silent man" of the Senate, because no one can remember him ever to have made a speech, will be the dean of the next Senate. Senator James Henry Walters of Onondaga, should he come off victorious in his primary fight for renomination, will probably be a candidate for the Republican leadership of the Senate. The Democratic leadership is likely to go either to Senator James A. Foley, who will be a candidate for reelection from Charles F. Murphy's district, or to Senator James J. Walker, another Tammany member.

In the Assembly the Republican leadership will be vacant, owing to the retirement of Assemblyman Simon L. Adler of Monroe to seek a nomination as successor to Senator Argetsinger. The announcement of H. Edmund Machold of Jefferson that he will not seek a renomination will also leave vacant the place at the head of the important Ways and Means Committee of the House, in which fiscal measures originate, to be filled by some other Republican in the event that a Republican majority is returned to the Assembly.

## LOST AND FOUND.

*Fifty cents an agate line.*

LOST—In Pennsylvania railroad depot restaurant, gold eyeglasses fastened to black ribbon, with small pearl and diamond clasp; reward $20 return; no questions asked. 24 East 67th St., side door.

LOST—Diamond and ruby ring, between 52d St., Lexington Av., and 34th St. and 5th Av., Saturday noon; reward. Mr. Baker, 57 West 34th St. Greeley 38, or Great Neck 63.

LOST—Tuesday, July 23, probably on 10:30 A. M. train to Albany, broad filagree diamond bar pin set with two large rubies; $100 reward. Please notify M. Hare, 60 Wall St.

LOST—Wednesday evening, July 31, Brevoort Hotel, or taxi leaving Brevoort, about 10 P. M., Kolinsky cape, (Shayne & Co.;) reward. Return to Wilcox, 7 West 44th St.

LOST—Black velvet purse containing commutation, money, keys, &c., Saturday evening in a black and white taxi; reward. M. Woods, 1,564 Broadway. Bryant 3708.

LOST—Between Franklin and Barclay Sts., D., L. & W. Ferry, naturalization paper No. 519053. Reward on return to 121 Franklin St., New York City.

LOST—Gold bracelet, five diamonds, Biltmore Cascades, Friday night. Reward. K 264 Times Downtown.

LOST—Hand valise, between Arverne, L. I., and New York; contents, clothes. Return J. Wienstein, 97 Bleecker. Reward.

LOST—Gentleman's solitaire diamond ring, platinum setting, with gold band; substantial reward. W. Smadbeck, 71 West 35th.

LOST—Brown fox scarf from auto at Long Beach, Sunday; Balch price tag; liberal reward. 870 Park Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—Diamond solitaire ring and diamond pin, Aug. 1, between 42d and 59th; liberal reward. T. S., Box A 152 Times.

LOST—Between 25th St. and 59th St., bunch of keys on key ring. Finder please communicate with A 59 Times.

LOST—Stickpin, dog's head, diamond eyes; sentimental value; liberal reward. McLaughlin, 144 West 91st.

$1,000 REWARD.

Lost, pearl necklace, with diamond clasp, at Godney Farms Hotel Tuesday night; return to Dreicer Co., 560 5th Av.; no questions asked.

# RUMELY WANTED NEWS DIRECT FROM BERLIN

### *Evening Mail's Former Publisher Conferred with Albert, but the Deal Fell Through.*

Testimony of Dr. Edward A. Rumely, formerly publisher of The New York Evening Mail, and George T. Odell, once Berlin and Washington correspondent for that newspaper, disclosed yesterday at the office of Deputy Attorney General Alfred Becker, indicated that Rumely, after obtaining the paper, opened negotiations with Dr. Heinrich Albert, the Kaiser's fiscal agent, for a Berlin to New York direct news service. An excerpt from Odell's testimony was to the effect that the Fall of 1917 found a great change in Rumely; he "became taciturn and distracted and appeared to be hiding something."

Under questioning by Mr. Becker, Dr. Rumely related how, shortly after he acquired The Mail, he decided to get a Berlin news service for the newspaper. He took up the matter with Dr. Albert and a daily wireless dispatch of 1,000 words was decided upon, the news to come directly from the German capital by way of Sayville and Tuckerton. Dr. Rumely testified, according to the authorities, that he was firm for having his own correspondent collect the overseas news and file whatever he thought would be of interest to American readers. He soon discovered, the testimony supplied indicated, that Dr. Albert had his own ideas on German news for America and the deal fell through because "Dr. Rumely feared Dr. Albert would try to 'doctor' the news."

The examination of Odell, who accompanied Count von Bernstorff back to Germany when that diplomat received his passports, revealed that, when he returned to this country, after three months in Berlin and six in Stockholm, he brought a manuscript on German economic conditions. The document portrayed Germany as a nation of limitless resources, contented populace, and as unbeatable. Mr. Odell testified that he turned this manuscript over to Dr. Rumely, who was much interested in it. Eventually, according to Mr. Becker's information, Rumely forwarded the document to Washington with a letter stating that it might be of interest to the Government.

The Washington official to whom the manuscript was sent was described as "the Government's publicity expert." He read the narrative through and returned it to one of the governmental departments with the notation, "This appears to be a most beautiful piece of German propaganda." The manuscript was returned to Rumely and later was discovered, notation and all, in his files. The Attorney General's office said that Odell in this transaction, and in his entire connection with the newspaper, acted in perfectly good faith and as any correspondent designated to act for a newspaper might do.

Mr. Odell, describing the altered mien of his employer, said he appeared to be much worried. Dr. Rumely, he testified, had not asked him about conditions in Germany, but afterward, when Mr. Odell went to Washington, he developed a great interest in how this Government viewed Germany. He questioned Odell closely whenever he came from Washington, the witness testified. Mr. Odell also said that in Washington he heard many reports that the newspaper was owned by Germans and once he put the question to Dr. Rumely, who answered, he said, that The Mail was "pro-American." Mr. Odell further testified in this connection that his reading of the editorial utterances of the newspaper gave him an opinion quite the reverse.

He told how Dr. Rumely telephoned by long distance and assigned him to report the arrival of the U-boat Deutschland at Baltimore. According to Mr. Odell, Rumely said he would provide letters of introduction to the officers of the submarine and that when he went to the Baltimore wharf he was to say he was from The Evening Mail. Mr. Odell said he disregarded these instructions, never bothered about the letters of introduction, and performed his task in the usual manner.

It was intimated at the office of the investigators that additional indictments in the enemy propaganda inquiry would be returned this week.

## DANCED IN THE STREET.

**Women Police Give a Novel Entertainment for Soldiers and Sailors.**

A novel entertainment for soldiers and sailors was given on Saturday night in Kingsbridge. It was a dance in the street with everybody who would behave themselves welcome.

The women police reservs of the precinct, under Captain Urelta Paltenglie and Lieutenants Metral and Roufberg, arranged and managed the affair. They selected a wide stretch of Bailey Avenue, a new, well-asphalted street at the foot of a hill, induced the firemen of the adjoining engine house to wash it well with the hose, and then sprinkled it with clean, white sand. Parked automobiles inclosed it at both ends, and residents of the neighboring houses supplied chairs and benches. The householders also, by invitation, decorated their house fronts with flags and Chinese lanters.

A band of the Sacred Heart Academy came from Brooklyn to supply the music, and, in response to formal invitations, sailors from the Pelham Bay Training Station and the Coast Guard at the 8th Regiment Armory near by came in force to be the guests.

Dancing lasted from 8 to 11 o'clock and was interspersed with two addresses, by Private Kearns of the King's Liverpool (British) Regiment and Sergeant Blake of the United States Marines, both convalescing from wounds, on their experiences in France. Most of the girls in Kingsbridge were there to dance and listen to the speeches, the women police reserves, under First Lieutenant Clemen, keeping order and acting as "floor" managers. They also took up a collection, which provided free lemonade for the dancers.

Altogether more than 2,000 persons took part and voted the Kingsbridge "community dance" a great success. Incidentally it raised $75 for the Knights of Columbus fund for the entertaining of convalescent soldiers and sailors.

## FETE TO END SCHOOL DRIVE.

**Opera Stars Will Aid in Big Garden Thrift Celebration.**

The Summer war savings campaign among the school children, which has been carried on under the direction of David I. Kaplan, Chairman of the war work division of the Board of Education, will end on Aug. 14 with a war thrift meeting at Madison Square Garden under the joint auspices of the Board of Education and the War Savings Committee.

Plans are now under way to make this meeting the largest of its kind ever held in New York City. Al Jolson, Mme. Schumann-Heink, M. Lucien Muratore, Miss Edna Joyce, and other opera singers have promised to take part in the musical program, while speakers have been obtained to represent the city, State, army, navy, and nation. Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, has been made Chairman of the General Committee. With him will serve Frederic A. Delano, Governor Charles S. Whitman, Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright, and Alfred E. Smith, President of the Board of Aldermen.

# WHITMAN HELPED HEARST, SAYS LEWIS

### Governor Vetoed Movie Censorship, He Declares, and Editor Then Supported Him.

### TO GIVE BERNSTORFF PROOF

**Attorney General Promises to Show Friendship of Hearst for Germany's Former Ambassador.**

Attorney General Merton E. Lewis continued yesterday to make William Randolph Hearst the issue of the campaign in his fight against Governor Whitman for the Republican nomination for Governor. Mr. Lewis asserted that Governor Whitman had received support from Hearst and had performed services for him, while occupying the Governor's chair.

The period during which Mr. Lewis asserts that Governor Whitman and William Randolph Hearst were exchanging favors was that in which the Hearst newspapers were defending the German submarine campaign, denouncing Americans who traveled on armed merchantmen and attacking President Wilson for his notes asserting American rights. Mr. Lewis announced that he would later produce some interesting matter linking William Randolph Hearst and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador.

The favor which Governor Whitman is alleged to have granted to Hearst during the time when the Hearst papers were outspoken in excusing the German submarine policy, was that of vetoing the moving picture censorship. Governor Whitman gave promises that he would approve this measure, Mr. Lewis asserted, but vetoed it when William Randolph Hearst, who has large moving picture interests, manifested an interest in having the legislation killed. Mr. Lewis recalled that in 1916 Governor Whitman was the candidate of the Independence League, described by Mr. Lewis as Hearst's "personal political organization," as well as the candidate of the Republican Party. Mr. Lewis's statement was as follows:

"I notice in the morning papers that Governor Whitman is quoted as repudiating the Hearst support. After careful reading however, of what he has to say, it does not indicate that he has done any repudiating. In answer to my question: 'What did Brisbane say to Whitman?' the Governor undertakes to tell what Brisbane said. Nobody is interested in what Brisbane did not say, but every one is interested in knowing what Brisbane did say. It is a simple matter. Brisbane called upon Whitman at the St. Regis Hotel. They had a half hour's interview in seclusion in the Governor's apartment. No one was present and no one can know what Brisbane said to Whitman, except Brisbane and Whitman. Two or three days later the Hearst papers began their attacks upon me with their gross and insulting caricatures and unfounded and baseless charges.

"It is a matter of common knowledge among those who have kept themselves informed upon the politics of the State for the past few years that Governor Whitman vetoed the moving picture censorship bill after having assured Senator Cristman and Assemblyman Wheeler that he would approve the bill. It is also matter of common knowledge that Mr. Hearst was deeply interested in securing the disapproval by the Governor of the censorship legislation. It was to be expected that Mr. Hearst would support the Governor for a renomination because of the Governor's veto of this legislation. Not only did he support the Governor in the columns of his papers, but he delivered to the Governor the support of his personal political organization, the Independence League. Whitman, in 1916, was the candidate of the league, as well as of the Republican Party.

"The Bolo business doubtless irritated Mr. Hearst to such an extent that he became angry at the Governor and said some unpleasant things about him. His anger, however, was very much greater toward me than toward Governor Whitman. Of the two he prefers my destruction rather than the Governor's. He found that he could secure the Governor's ear on the censorship legislation, and the Governor found that he could secure Mr. Hearst's support.

"The people of the State have a right to know what the relations are between Governor Whitman and Hearst, the friend of Bolo and Bernstorff. They have a right to know before primary day in order that they may vote intelligently on primary day. The people know Hearst's attitude toward me, and they should be informed as to the reasons for the change in attitude on the part of Mr. Hearst toward the Governor.

"Once more I must ask the Governor what did Brisbane say to him at the St. Regis Hotel in their interview."

When he was asked what he meant by describing Hearst as the friend of the German Ambassador, Mr. Lewis said:

"That will all be brought out before the campaign is over."

## BENNETT READY FOR KOENIG

**Says His Ticket Is Complete in Fight Against Leader.**

Ex-State Senator William M. Bennett, an aspirant for the Republican nomination for Governor, said yesterday that he had completed his primary ticket for the Sixth Assembly District in opposition to the re-election of Samuel S. Koenig as leader. Mr. Bennett's antagonism to Koenig is based on the fact that Koenig supported the late Major Mitchel last Fall, after Bennett had won the Republican nomination for Mayor at the primaries.

"Merton E. Lewis, either as First Deputy Attorney General or as Attorney General, has had his office on the same floor of the Capitol, within a few doors of Governor Whitman's office, ever since Whitman has been Governor," continued Mr. Bennett. "Lewis has been an eyewitness of Whitman's administration. He says that Whitman is unfit to be Governor. Lewis knows if any one does and I take his word for it. Whitman has certainly done nothing to justify his being a perpetual Governor or even a third term Governor.

Mr. Bennett said that his information from all parts of the State was that his entire ticket would be nominated at the primary.

## RUSSELL TALKING FOR WAR.

**Quits Information Service to Take Platform in Allied Countries.**

Charles Edward Russell, magazine writer and lecturer, who went to London in May to represent the Committee on Public Information abroad, has resigned, it was learned yesterday, and has joined the pro-war Socialists from America who are making speeches in the allied countries.

The party is headed by John Spargo, and was last heard from in Paris a few days ago.

Charles Edward Russell refused the nomination for President on the Socialist ticket at the last election, in 1916, because the majority of the party were professed pacifists.

## HUNGER KILLS RICH WOMAN.

**Had Been an Eccentric Recluse Since Husband Disappeared.**

Mrs. Annie Sisler, wife of a physician who disappeared about twelve years ago, died of starvation in her home, at 262 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday, a few minutes after a policeman had summoned a physician to attend her. Ample means were at hand by which she could have provided herself with food, as an examination of her effects revealed that she was worth more than $100,000 and had recently deposited $5,000 in one of the banks where she had an account.

Mrs. Sisler, the police learned, had not a speaking acquaintance with any of her neighbors, and was only known to them for her eccentricities. She had lived alone since she moved to the Jackson Avenue house, ten years ago, and had no callers. Twelve years ago her husband, Dr. John H. Sisler, closed his drug store at Ocean and Grand Avenues, Jersey City, telling his wife he was going to see a patient. He never returned, and she said she had never heard from him. She then sold his property, retaining mortgages on most of it.

Yesterday, after neighbors had not seen her for five days, one of them summoned a policeman to investigate. The officer went into the house and found Mrs. Sisler in bed, apparently unconscious. Dr. Boody of the Jersey City Hospital said death was due to starvation. There was no food in the house. Bonds and mortgages were found in several strong boxes which had been secreted about the house, and three bankbooks. Mrs. Sisler was about 60 years old.

## DUTCH SEEK FATS HERE.

**Negotiating for a Cargo to be Sent on the Nieuw Amsterdam.**

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 4.—The Netherlands Overseas Trust is endeavoring to get permission from the United States Government for the steamship Nieuw Amsterdam to bring a cargo of fats to Holland to help make good the shortage in fats, which are being strictly rationed in this country.

The Telegraaf, which publishes the information from a reliable source, adds that there is a good chance of reaching an agreement.

## ADMIT DEFEAT IN ALBANIA.

**Austrians Say Italians Have Reoccupied the Fieri-Berat Line.**

VIENNA, Aug. 4, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—Army Headquarters today gave out the following bulletin:

The enemy has reoccupied the Fieri-Berat line in Albania.

ROME, Aug. 4.—Regarding operations in Albania, the War Office statement today reads:

In Albania the fighting activity yesterday was limited to bursts of fire on our part, which drove enemy parties back to the north of Berat.

# KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS HERE FOR CONVENTION

### *Meet Tomorrow to Plan Campaign in Their $50,000,000 War Fund Drive.*

Delegates to the convention of the Knights of Columbus, which opens at the Waldorf-Astoria tomorrow to plan a campaign for $50,000,000 to carry out the program in France, arrived here yesterday. The proposal to consolidate the campaigns of the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish War funds and the Red Cross will be discussed at the convention.

Opposition to the enlistment of children of school age in campaigns for funds was expressed yesterday in a joint statement issued by Dr. Henry N. MacCracken, Director of the Bureau of Junior Membership of the American Red Cross, and Dr. George D. Strayer of the Division of Education of the National War Savings Committee.

"Statements have been made in recent campaigns that school children have engaged in unauthorized street speaking, selling, soliciting, and collecting contributions outside of school hours," the statement said. "Although these activities have had their origin in the laudable zeal of the children or those responsible for their welfare, they must be discouraged. The danger of overstimulation and of undue pressure exerted by inter-school competitions are as great as the danger of slackness and indifference."

The Red Cross announced yesterday that a Red Cross Bureau of Conservation had been established at the request of Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board, to educate the public in the saving of materials valuable for war purposes. In addition to the educational campaign, the Red Cross chapters will collect certain materials, such as platinum. The collection of other materials will be begun after the program of the Bureau of Conservation has been completed.

## AIDS HEBREW UNIVERSITY.

**Gift from Jacob H. Schiff Announced for Palestine Institution.**

The Hebrew University, the cornerstone of which was laid on July 30, on the Mount of Olives in Palestine has received from Jacob H. Schiff a gift of 5,000 shares of the Jewish Colonial Trust, Ltd., valued at $25,000. The university is one of the first of the projects for the reconstruction of Jewish Palestine proposed by the Zionist Administrative Commission.

The Jewish Colonial Trust is the financial instrument of the Zionist Organization, and it is through the subscription for issues of stock that the work in Palestine is being carried on.


## CONTINUITY.

In the matter of safe deposit protection, service that fluctuates in value is no service at all. Years of protection might be lost in five minutes of negligence. That is why the Mercantile record of not one penny lost is significant. It means that one standard of safety has been maintained throughout every minute of 48 years.

**THE MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company 115 Broadway, New York**

Established 1870.


## WANTS AN 'ANIMAL ENGINEER'

**Dean Hoskins Would Have Government Conserve Inedible Fats.**

An animal engineer to conserve the inedible fats and other animal products now going to waste is the plan of Dean W. Horace Hoskins of the Veterinary College of New York University. The Dean expects shortly to start a campaign for the appointment of such an officer with sub-engineers in every district, as a war measure against the waste of glycerine fats in particular, and other animal oils, hides, hoofs, horns, and manure. One-fifth of the 24,000,000 pounds of glycerine the United States is short of, according to the Dean, could be supplied by the State of Iowa alone by condemning the horses of bad formation, of which he is informed there is a carload every two weeks. These horses, he says, are defective and have no market value, but could be utilized for food, oils, hides, and hoofs, as could similar animals all over the United States under the system of animal engineering he proposes.

"Every barren animal and every old horse conserved is a liability we cannot afford at this time," says Dean Hoskins.

The Dean has recently been active in a campaign for the use of horsemeat as a food, and for Federal equine inspection. He gives eight reasons why horsemeat should be used as a food, some of which are that the large foreign population already is used to it, because the flesh is rich and nutritious, because it is cheaper than any other meat, because it would solve the problem of the humane societies, in that horses unable to work could be condemned and sold for food; Because it would conserve oats needed for human consumption in the form of breakfast foods, and because every crippled horse kept by his owner in the hope of recovery consumes in weight eight times as much food a day as would sustain a man.

These are modern times. You are a modern man. Robert Burns is a modern cigar.

It seems to be a question of time, place and the cigar.

The place is the first good cigar store on your way home tonight. Also at leading clubs and cafes.

*Have you tried one lately?*

**Rob't Burns**

**10¢ and 2 for 25¢**

General Cigar Co., Inc., 119 W. 40th St., New York City

# Excess Values

We have a pretty hard time to steer just the right course in our advertising today.

If we tell the whole truth, we're afraid we are going to tempt some people to buy more clothes than they really need.

Yet, we know there are a lot of people who do need our clothes—and ought to know about them.

And if we don't give the full facts to them in our advertising, they are bound to reproach us later for the values we caused them to miss.

Financially, of course, we would be a lot better off if we didn't sell so many clothes at today's prices. Because they will be worth ever so much more later on.

But there we are—talking just the way we don't want to talk—and seeming to urge you to buy—when all we want to do is hint at the attractiveness of our values for the man who needs clothes, and appreciates the economy of good clothes—today.

For instance, there are many opportunities *now* to get a fine all-wool Hart Schaffner & Marx Suit reduced to $22.50, $27.50, $32.50, $37.50, $43.50 and $49.50 that were distinct bargains at their regular season prices.

# Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Store Closed All Day Saturday During August.

# Flint's Fine Furniture

Anticipating shortage of material and delayed deliveries on account of Government demands, we began early in the year to assemble our Fall Styles and prepare our stock for this season. Our display of patterns is equal to any of our past efforts and at prices that could not be duplicated on to-day's cost of manufacture.

The present curtailed production has necessitated that many patterns cannot be reproduced. These suites we have marked to sell "COMPLETE" at REDUCED PRICES well worthy of attention. This also applies to many *single and odd pieces* in all departments,

Ample stock for immediate delivery or future deliveries will be made to your convenience without extra charge.

ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS AND DRAPERIES

# Flint & Horner Co. Inc.

20-26 West 36th St.
New York

# For Navy Officers

The new Forestry Green Uniforms now permissible for shore duty

## We Make To Order

from unfinished Serge, Gabardine and Whipcord.

# Arnheim

TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

**1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY**

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*Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.*

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
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Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

# HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK

Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK

## The Merchant's Problem

Prosperous times, and economists concede that war does produce prosperity, even if but temporary, bring high prices, and a corresponding demand for goods, creating what is known as a seller's market.

The merchant to-day is confronted with the conditions of a sellers' market, heightened by war conditions and complicated by regulations of the War Trade Board, transportation, the inroads upon organization by the war's demands upon labor, the rate of discount, price-fixing, taxes and numerous other factors.

Service to his customers is the present problem of the merchant. If he can obtain his goods from the manufacturer, he will have no difficulty in disposing of them even at the high prices that have been created by the war for everything used in daily life.

This is just the time, however, when the Harriman National Bank would point out that the far-sighted manufacturer or merchant must use every effort to anticipate after war conditions. They will particularly affect bank credits, for the demand for our raw and manufactured materials, both at home as well as abroad, will also include an expanded demand for credit. Hence, it behooves the business man now to give to his banking department a full share of the attention which he is devoting to the other departments of his business, and look to it that his banking friends are not only broad and liberal-minded, but also able as well as willing to care for his needs.

The Harriman National Bank will be pleased to discuss reciprocal relations with New York or out-of-town merchants, alert to after-war conditions.

BANKING HOURS FROM 9 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT